THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 196

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. Swindler keeps a tailor shop in Kansas City.

The Jersey sea-serpent ate one of the natives the other day.

Wilson says it is a "rare thing" for Senators to take bribes in cash.

A young woman in Chicago has taken a contract to paint a house.

Andrew Christy, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died the other day.

The great floating dock from Liverpool has arrived safely at Bermuda.

Frederick Douglass, jr., was married a few days ago, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Henry C. Logan, senior editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, died last week.

Bessie Bisbee has abandoned the female suffrage stump, and gone off with a male vote.

The average length of a potter's life is twenty-nine years. After that he becomes potter's clay.

"That, sir, is the spirit of the press," said Mrs. Jinks, as she handed Nipper a glass of cider.

A Trojan girl has a photographic album containing male friends, labelled "Book of Hims."

There is no prospect that Florida will vote to let the western part of the State annex itself to Alabama.

The pay rolls of the police and fire departments of Chicago last month amounted to forty thousand dollars.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is going to tell the "True Story of Lady Byron's Life," in the September *Atlantic*.

Ferry Power (colored), aged one hundred and four years, died in Marshall county, Mississippi, the other day.

In some parts of Indiana the farmers will give half their wheat crop to whoever will harvest and thrash the whole.

A common sense view of things is taken in Sweden, where railroad brakemen are taught the rudiments of surgery.

Commissioner Delano says that Assessors can look into incomes, and see if the Government gets its legitimate per centage.

Snow fell near Montreal on the 6th of August—perhaps one of the many atmospheric modifications due to the eclipse.

Zadock Street, of Selma, Ohio, has purchased of Courtland Palmer his extensive steel works located on Staten Island, New York.

Tam O'Shanter is now painted in Edinburg, on his ain gray mare, pursued by Nannie on a velocipede. "Weel done, cutty sark!"

John Quincy Adams will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts if tendered to him though he does not desire it.

With twenty counties yet to hear from, Governor Senter's majority—based almost exclusively on official figures—is 62,212. It will reach 70,000.

Miss Handy, aged twenty years, jumped from a wagon near Canton, Mississippi, a few days since, and was so badly bruised that she soon died.

The appointment of Mr. George William Curtis as President of the Michigan University is strongly advocated by influential journals of that State.

At Lyndon, Vermont, a few days since, a tame dove flew into the Congregational Church during prayer time, and perched upon the parson's head.

The Nashville *Press and Times* requests "Y. S.," *alias* Furay, to keep away from that office, "and seek matter for his lying dispatches from congenial sources."

Sixteen billions of dollars civilized governments owe, the *World* estimates; and that it would take five thousand three hundred and thirty-three Stewarts to pay the debt.

Don Piatt is writing "odd letters" to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from his home at Mac-a-Cheek. Some of his Radical brethren, no doubt, think them decidedly odd.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens has undertaken to write a complete set of American Historical Novels, aiming to be as vindictive of our heroes and epochs as are Mrs. Muhlbach's of European men and times.

A worthy old salt remonstrated with a lecturer, the other day, for speaking of the "sounding brass." Any lubber, he remarked, ought to know that the lead is the thing we take soundings with.

From the prominence which is given by Northern journals to the boating crews of Harvard and Yale, one would imagine that students go to these colleges to practice their sculls instead of their brains.

The evening newspapers of London are reported to be in a critical condition in reference to their pecuniary affairs. The weekly journals are also losing money.

Five hundred persons belonging to the Lyman family, and representing a dozen States and Canada, held a family gathering Wednesday, at Mount Tom, Massachusetts.

Miss Ida Lewis is said to be negotiating for a lease of the Boston Coliseum as a storehouse for the immense amount of merchandise which her friends and admirers are bestowing upon her.

A reverend gentleman in Hampton, Virginia, has invented a machine for picking and cleaning peanuts. It is claimed that it will pick and clean one thousand bushels per day, doing the work of twenty men.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

An Interesting Letter About Labor, the Crops, Scenery, the People, Etc.

KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA, GA., August 11, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Before leaving Memphis, two weeks since, I made a half promise to send back an "item" or two for your columns, if anything of interest could be gathered worthy of a place. News of "the crops" never come amiss, and we will begin with cotton and corn, afterward noting minor subjects of interest. All along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad through the red clay hills of Northern Alabama, as far as Huntsville, the cotton appeared small and badly in want of rain, save in a few spots of bottom land along the small water-courses. Whenever an opportunity offered of interrogating the people, the general complaint was of "drouth" and "short crops." So it is throughout Northern Georgia; but along the valley between Huntsville and Chattanooga, and down the course of the Chattahoochee, the rains have been abundant and the planters are luxuriating in the prospect of "the largest crop for years." Of course the dry weather has greatly injured, and, in many places, entirely destroyed the corn. For five long weeks, ending on the 5th instant, the country south and west of Atlanta has been drying up, and only within a few days has the drouth been ended by meager showers, scarcely enough to give the planters hope of saving the crop. On the 7th everybody was on the lookout for the eclipse, and in hopes of a series of rains; but we were disappointed in the former by the heavy curtain of clouds which veiled the sun all day, and in the latter expectation by having, instead of copious showers, only a hard blow and a few stray drops. The weather since the eclipse has been quite cold, in some places inducing the building of comfortable fires. Yesterday morning I sat for some time warming myself before a pine knot fire, and indeed it was a pleasant change from the cold morning air outside. To-day is warmer, and nature seems to be settling back gradually into the regular order of things interrupted by the eclipse.

I cannot forbear a word or two concerning the scenery and the people along the line of my route. To one who, like myself, has never before visited this locality, the charm of novelty is added to the natural beauty of the ever-varying landscape. Many a one of your readers has passed through this section during the war. Some have possibly seen it in its prime, before the fires of battle and pillage had blackened its beauties, and made ruins of its prosperous cities, happy villages and country homes. Others have seen it in its ruin and its sorrow, before the changes which have made, and are now rapidly making it again, to smile in the light of a new prosperity. There are great marks and hideous scars yet remaining, to tell of battles and burnings. "Sherman's sentinels," as are called the blackened chimneys which mark the spot where once stood some noble mansion or lowly hut, meet the eye on every side; but near them, and among them rise new dwellings, new stores, new mansions, fewer in number, plainer in architecture, but showing the reviving spirits and hopes of this once stricken people—and indicating a renewal of the old-time prosperity—which all the mis-government of a Radical State administration cannot entirely prevent.

The negroes are working better than in Tennessee, and it must be admitted that it is owing to the enforcement of salutary laws governing their conduct in regard to contracts for labor. The military are plentiful in the cities, but their occupation is gone—some to "investigate" such eminently high-toned difficulties as that now pending between the negro appointee to the Macon postoffice, and the Radical office-seeker and editor—who *wanted* the place—Swayze.

No other people in the world could have so quickly, so quietly, so manfully, risen from the dust and ashes of humiliation and spoliation consequent upon the surrender of the rebel armies than those who inhabit the Southern States. It may soon be doubted if the hardy, working population of the Northern States had the same desolation, which was the inevitable result of a long war, spread over the prairies and forests, cities, towns and villages of the North and West, could have so speedily and thoroughly recovered from its depressing influence and disastrous results as the Southerners have done. And they not only have taken up their burdens cheerfully and courageously, working together for the general good in spite of their difficulties and their humiliations, but they have, while adopting habits of labor and industry, which by reason of the former state of society and former education are new and irksome to them, retained in full vigor all their old-time habits and customs of hospitality and social courtesy, even toward those whom they have been in the habit of regarding as enemies and the authors of all the evil that has befallen them, viz: the "Yankees." Notwithstanding all that has been or may be said or written by newspaper correspondents or editors, no Yankee living can say that he has come among this people, behaving himself as a gentleman, without receiving from them courteous treatment as such.

To-morrow I take my departure from Marietta, with many pleasant recollections of the Kennesaw House and its courteous proprietor, Mr. Fletcher. Large numbers of visitors are congregated here for the summer, and it is a healthy and delightful resort. Kennesaw Mountain, the scene of a bloody conflict during the war, is only a short distance from the town, and is a favorite resort for pleasure seekers.

Chattanooga, with its prosperous hurry and noisy depot, and the great mountain, Lookout, keeping guard over it, lies in my route; and I anticipate a delightful ride through the valley of the Tennessee, with its wild and beautiful scenery on every side, equal in grandeur and beauty to any American landscape. I might continue, with an ever increasing fervor, attempting descriptions of this scenery, but only to show my own incapacity and to take up too much space in your columns. To be justly admired it needs to be seen. RUFUS.

Fight between a Ship's Crew and a Baboon.

An English steamer, which arrived at Liverpool from Africa a short time since, had on board three giant chacmas or baboons, two crocodiles, several monkeys, and other specimens of the natural history of the country. The baboons were very ferocious and possessed of giant strength. For their safe custody, a strong den with iron bars was provided and placed near the forecastle, so that they could be constantly under the eye of the crew. All went well until the morning of the second day out, when a crash was heard, and in an instant the large chacma had wrenched several bars off, and the next instant was on the forecastle, armed with the bars with which he had been confined. Here his majesty paused for a moment, and in a dignified manner surveyed his captors. A rope having been got, a noose was formed and cast over his head, and he struggled hard to extricate himself, but without avail. He then attacked one of the seamen, whom he seized by the arm, and, notwithstanding that several of the men belabored him with weapons, the brute would not relinquish his hold until he had torn the flesh from above the elbow to near the wrist, and had been rendered insensible, when he was carried to his den.

SOUTHERN "RECONSTUCTION."

What the President has to say of Mississippi and Other Affairs.

General Canby and the Test-Oath in Virginia—Texas Matters.

Special dispatch Missouri Democrat—Rad.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.—General Jona Tarbell, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee, of Mississippi, had an interview with the President, at the residence of Secretary Fish, New York, on the 6th instant. His object was to ascertain definitely the President's views on political affairs in the Southern States, and Mississippi especially. The President expressed his pleasure at the visit, and spoke very freely of the political situation. A brief report of the interview was written and submitted to the President and is now printed with his full approval. It is as follows:

The President remarked upon the small number of Republicans in Mississippi who are engaged in the so-called Dent movement, and said that in his judgment it could not be otherwise than that they would be used by the opposition, meaning Democrats. With regard to the recent professions made by those who were lately rebels, the President was emphatic and frank. His only desire was peace and unity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about; but these people cast suspicion upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding, the Republicans in their midst. If they were really in earnest, they would not be so anxious about those with whom they acted. To sincere men it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were, and had, been the administration's friends.

He talked at some length on the recent contest in Virginia. He thought, from Governor Walker's speeches since his election, that that gentleman was fully committed to the administration, and honestly intended to act up to them. Referring to the proposal made by Colonel Jenkins, to unite the two wings of the Republican party there, the President expressed regret at the apparent failure to accomplish so desirable an object, remarking that the letter of Dr. Gilmer, in reply, showed the followers of Walker were not all in good faith. He still hoped, however, that good would come out of Virginia, but did not at present exactly see how.

Recurring again to Mississippi, he declared that his sympathies were altogether with the Republicans and against all efforts to divide them, coming from whatever source they might. He spoke warmly in praise of General Ames, the military commander, and said he would have to do much and more serious things than he had heard charged against him before he would subject himself to removal, and that his course was indorsed by the Administration.

The interview lasted about an hour, and General Tarbell, as representative of the Radical Republicans of Mississippi, expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the position occupied by the President.

In this connection it may be noted that Major Wafford, postmaster at Corinth, one of the three leaders in the Dent movement, was to-day removed from office by the President. The District Attorney, another of the three, was removed about ten days ago.

The character of Judge Dent's interview with the President at Long Branch, and the substance of the latter's subsequent letter to Dent has become known. Dent went over to Long Branch to induce the President to support him for Governor of Mississippi. General Grant refused in the most emphatic terms; said he had no sympathy with the movement, and should take the opportunity to make it known. The letter which followed Dent to Washington was a repetition of the points the President made in a still stronger form.

General Canby came up from Richmond to-day, accompanied by his paymaster, Colonel Stanton, on business with the War Department, the principal matter being to procure funds to pay on account of reconstruction. With General Sherman he made an informal call on the President. The latter assured him he cordially sustained the course he was taking in Virginia.

General Canby holds that he cannot comply with the law without exacting the test-oath of all new officers, and he will require it. A few days ago he addressed a circular to those members of the Legislature just elected, asking them to inform him whether they could take the test-oath. Hearing of this, Mr. Dapies, chairman of the Walker Republican committee, issued a circular advising the members elect not to take any notice of Canby's communication.

Special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The President, in conversation with Judge Frank Merriman, of Texas, to-day said: "You have two good candidates for Governor, and the people ought to be satisfied with the election of either."

The President, in a private letter to Judge Dent, dated at Long Branch, says: "I have said, and repeat it, that if the Conservatives are to win I prefer your election to that of any other person likely to be elected; but as the matter now looks it seems to me that the weight of my influence should be given to the other party. I earnestly hope, however, that before the election concessions will be made on both sides, so as to unite all friends of the reconstruction movement."

The President denies that he contemplates any suspension or removal from office in Mississippi on account of sympathy on the part of the incumbents with the Conservative Republicans.

It was the intention of Secretary Boutwell to resign his seat in the Cabinet if the administration had refused to support the ultra Radical ticket in Mississippi and Texas.

THE NASHVILLE MAYORALTY.

Issues in the Canvass—Address from one of the Candidates.

Among the candidates for Mayor is Colonel W. Matt. Brown, ex-Mayor, and one of the most popular and widely known men in the State. He has issued the following address, which will give a fair insight into Capitolian affairs:

TO THE CITIZENS OF NASHVILLE.

The period is approaching when you will again be called upon to elect your municipal officers, and to restore, if possible, prosperity and order to our hapless city. Yielding to the persuasions of many cherished friends, and prompted by some desire of my own, I have determined to become a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. I seek the office because I believe I can be useful to the city and its interests; and because I expect to be benefited myself. I am, also, not insensible to the ignominious circumstances under which I was thrust from it by the inexorable hand of power. After all that transpired on that memorable occasion, an indorsement by a people, for whom I would make any sacrifice, short of honor, would gladden me in my retirement.

As I have a record as chief magistrate of the city, I may be pardoned for making some reference to it in this communication. And I am also justified in doing so by the assaults made upon my administration on the part of those lately in charge of the corporation, in the Chancery Court. They have sought to mitigate their waste and extravagance, or to divert attention from themselves by casting reflections on me and my colleagues. I came into office in the fall of 1865, just after the termination of the war, and under great difficulties. The streets of the city, as all will remember, were in a deplorable condition. They were almost like waste country lanes, cut up in every direction by the tread of war and military occupation. To repair them was inevitable at any expense. Such was the sense of every member of the board, and the universal sentiment of the people. The consequence was that, during the two years that I was in office, more than fifty miles of street were repaired, at great cost and labor. Besides all this, in the beginning of my administration, and for some time thereafter, though the war was ended, the evils incident to it still existed. A wide-spread demoralization pervaded our community. Crime stalked abroad at noonday and reveled at night. To correct this state of things, and protect the people and their property, required no ordinary exertions, and imposed no ordinary expense. A heavy police force became a necessity, and how that department was conducted is to be found in the safety assured by it, both to persons and property, and of which every man, woman and child in Nashville were witnesses. I do not mean to intimate that I did all this; but I co-operated in it, and upon me devolves my full share of responsibility. I was aided, in counsel, by the very best men the city could furnish; and it is admitted that Nashville never had a better and more vigilant police, or a better organized fire department; and I appeal with pride and gratitude to these different departments, and challenge the strictest scrutiny into their acts and deportment, as well as my own.

I am aware of the depressed condition of the city finances, and some of the responsibility that has been attempted to be cast upon me and my friends. We may have committed errors, and who has not? But I can say we met the crisis boldly, fearlessly and disinterestedly, and no stain of corruption has been left upon our garments. And I will say, further, that the credit of the city, before the expiration of my last term, began to suffer and depreciate, not in consequence of extravagance, but from a general apprehension of a change of rulers, and under the most unfavorable auspices. No wonder checks declined in the market when the storm of military power began to threaten the city, and overawe and silence the ballot-box. I feel morally certain that, could I and my friends have been re-elected in the fall of 1867, instead of being expelled from the polls, the city would to-day be in a different condition.

However this may be, should I now be re-elected I hope to meet in council the very best and wisest men the city can furnish; and I promise the Committee of Finance and Streets shall be filled with the most efficient and reliable members.

I further pledge myself to a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and this will now be an easier task, as the condition of the streets will require but little outlay for some time to come, and we are in no condition to embark in new schemes of improvement, however desirable. Further, let me say, I will discountenance and oppose the raising of money in any sums, great or small, by the issuance of checks to be sold or pledged in the market. If money must be borrowed, let it be done open-handed and under the most undoubted authority; otherwise creditors must bide their time and await the legitimate flow of revenue.

To preserve the credit of the city untarnished, to pay all its just debts, and at the same time mitigate, as far as possible, the burdens of the people, will constitute the chief duties of the next administration, besides affording prompt protection to persons and property.

But I am extending this communication beyond proper limits.

I would be uncandid if I did not express a desire to be elected. I left the office penniless, having spent most of my perquisites and salary upon objects of necessity. I was besieged by military force in my last efforts to protect the people and city. I was escorted out by bayonets and rudely expelled. Thank God, the days of bayonets and despotism are over, and the ballot-box is once more in the ascendant; and I *have some* ambition to be escorted back by the people in their majesty and power.

If elected I shall serve but one term in any event. But I see there are several candidates in the field, all worthy and capable men, and others may announce themselves. This state of competition may render it necessary to hold a convention, and in such a mode of settlement I shall cheerfully acquiesce. There is too much at stake for the city of Nashville and its people to justify me or any other man in an obstinate perseverance for his own aggrandizement. But, whether nominated or not, elected or not, I shall ever feel grateful to the people of Nashville for their past confidence, and to my colleagues and coadjutors in our joint efforts to serve the public.

Respectfully, W. MATT BROWN.
NASHVILLE, August 9, 1869.

Social Life in China.

In China man and wife never walk together arm-in-arm in public, nor even side by side, but the wife always follows her lord at a respectable distance, as the women do among the American Indians. At social parties the sexes sit at different tables, occupy separate rooms, and visit only among themselves. Strangers of opposite sexes are never introduced, nor do the women ever speak to the men, unless relatives or very intimate associates of the family. There is no such thing as social life, in our sense of the word, among Chinese. And all their social and domestic theories and practices are based on the idea of woman's inferiority and insignificance. She is regarded only as a servant and underling, and in no sense fit to be a companion and equal of man. She feels her inferiority, and in the main submits cheerfully to her fate. The idea of "woman's rights" has never entered her mind. So thoroughly is this feeling of inferiority ingrained in her nature that, in the only book ever produced in China by a female author, the proposition is gravely stated and elaborately argued, and illustrated, that "woman was made for the same purpose that tiles are—for men to tread upon." They are astonished to see the freedom and equality allowed between the sexes among Europeans, and argue strenuously against it, and, when vanquished in the argument they reply with their usual stubbornness and pertinacity, "May be good for Melican man; for China man no good." Since the coming of European ladies into China, some of the their women have begun to entertain some little idea of their rights, and it has now become a proverb among the men that "the most dangerous things that can be imported into China are foreign women and foreign gunpowder." Yet, on the whole, the weaker sex are rather kindly treated, and, in general, are not much abased.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Middle Tennessee.

From the Nashville Banner, 11th.]

Another of Tennessee's ablest and most cherished sons has gone to his account. At an early hour yesterday morning Judge Bromfield L. Ridley expired at his residence in Murfreesboro, aged sixty-five years. His deeply mourned decease was caused by an attack of apoplexy which proved but too fatal in its effects a few moments after he was stricken. While seated upon a sofa by his now bereaved wife, he remarked, "I believe I am losing my mind," and almost immediately afterward sank down and rendered back his spirit to Him who gave it.

Judge Ridley was born in North Carolina in 1804. After receiving a collegiate education in that State, and studying law, he came to Tennessee when quite a young man and settled at McMinnville, where he practiced his profession until he was made Chancellor, in 1837, or 1838, as we now remember. This office he continued to hold until 1861, when the war put an end to the courts in his part of the State.

A GRAND SILVER WEDDING.

A Magnificent Entertainment—Gold, Silver, Silks, Satins, Laces, Flowers, Music—Tea on the Lawn, and Female Beauty—Rich Presents—Brewster Manor Turned Into a Paradise.

From the New York Sun, August 11.]

The fine and substantial old "Brewster Manor," near Newburgh on the Hudson, was on Tuesday afternoon and evening the scene of a very elegant and very fashionable social reunion, which considerably agitated the *beau monde* in the neighborhood, and at the different watering places where invitations were received. The entertainment was given by Mrs. Benjamin Brewster in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage, which notable event is known in society as a "silver wedding." The invitations, beautifully and appropriately gotten up by a prominent Broadway engraver, were sent out about two weeks ago, and especially stipulated that no presents of any description would be accepted. Notwithstanding this rather peremptory edict, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster were prevailed upon and persuaded to accept a few; and to avoid all partiality, it was finally decided to receive all that were sent in. The result was a rapid accumulation of as valuable and elegant a collection of silverware as we have ever seen, many of the articles being valued at one, two, and as high as five thousand dollars each.

Among the gifts was a tea service of solid silver, lined with gold, valued at $4000, attached to which was the card of one of our wealthiest and most influential citizens. Other costly presents were received, which we have not space to enumerate or particularize.

The fair hostess was assisted in dispensing the hospitalities of the manor by her two charming and beautiful daughters, whose Parisian toilettes were the admiration of all the ladies. No pains or expense were spared to render the entainment superior to anything of the kind ever given, and the total cost is said to have been nearly $6000.

The floral decorations of the mansion were superb. The drawing-room pillars, the cornices, pictures, stairways, chandeliers, and every accessible or salient point was decorated with sprigs of leaves, studded with choice flowers, the effect thus formed being excessively unique, and the aroma perfectly enchanting. In the center of each window and from the arch above the folding doors was suspended by a vine of flowers, a huge bouquet, a ball of exotics matted close together, several feet in circumference. The music platforms at either end of the rooms were perfect flower gardens, the larger being ornamented by a high floral arch, surrounding a mirror, which reflected back the very beautiful and brilliant scene.

The select and distinguished guests began to arrive at two o'clock, and among the company were several young ladies and gentlemen from New York, also from West Point, Cold Spring, and other places along the river. Neatly engraved cards, on which were painted in silver letters the programme of entertainment, were presented to each lady as she entered the porch, together with a small bouquet in a filigree holder.

From three until five o'clock the guests amused and enjoyed themselves in various ways, and at six tea was announced on the lawn. The long table, canopied with silk and flags, was loaded with the choicest viands and wines, the silver, floral and confectionery ornaments were exquisite, and in keeping with the liberal manner and quiet elegance by which the whole affair was characterized from the commencement to the end. During the progress of the magnificent collation (we cannot consistently call it a "tea"), an orchestra from New York performed at intervals selections from the popular operas.

From seven o'clock until quite dark the young people indulged in the favorite games of the day—croquet and silver chimes—the latter quite appropriate to the occasion. The wicked assertion that all the fair sex who are addicted to croquet are "maidens all for lawn" was not at all verified at this entertainment. A series of beautiful and original *tableaux vivants* were exhibited later in the evening, and subsequently dancing was inaugurated, the festivities closing with a grand German soon after midnight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proroguing Parliament—Queen's Message.

LONDON, August 11.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by royal commission. The following message was read by the Commission: "We are here commanded by the Queen to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of friendly dispositions; that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed. During the present year the negotiations in which Her Majesty has engaged with the United States have, by mutual consent, been suspended. Her Majesty earnestly hopes this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship. The Queen has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the unerring assiduity and zeal with which you have prosecuted the labors of the year. In the act for putting an end to the establishment of the Irish Church, you have carefully kept in view the several considerations, which, at the opening of the session, were commended to your notice. It is the hope of the Queen that this measure may hereafter be remembered as a conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay regard, in legislation for each of the three kingdoms, to the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished, and to deal in open principles of impartial justice with all interests and all portions of the nation.

The Queen firmly trusts that the act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scottish fellow-subjects which must ever form the chief source of strength in the extended Empire. The Queen congratulates you on having brought your protracted labors on the subject of bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt to a legislative conclusion which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes and the general public. The law framed for the better government of the endowed schools of England will render the resources of these establishments more accessible to the community and more efficient in their important purpose.

In the removal of the duties on corn, the Queen sees new evidences of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and enlarge those supplies of food which our insular position encourages and requires.

The Queen trusts the measures for purchase and management of the telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and social communication, and prove no unworthy sequel to the system of cheap postage which has passed with such advantage into so many countries of the world.

We are commanded to state that the Queen thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and for the measure by which you have enabled her Majesty to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian expedition.

Billy Emerson, the famous minstrel, was recently married to Miss Maggie Homer, an equestrienne in John Robinson's circus. It was a runaway match.

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-billious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it spread on bread and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In those conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by
C. C. Ward & Bro.,
W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,
G. W. Jones & Co.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 1, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,
333 1-2 and 334 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.
Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows, Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.
The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of
Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.
Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jel6d&w

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are informed that we are now receiving
Full Lines
Staples of all sorts suited to their present and
Prospective Wants.
We are determined that
No Paying Merchant
Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.
Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of
The Live Merchants
Of the country.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.
299 Main Street, Next Door North of Peabody Hotel.
jy10

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "JO. DAVIES" PORK, 250 bbls. WHISKY and 1000 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is as good as Mascontah, and we will sell it lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
aug3 Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.
Hill, Fontaine & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Williamson, Hill & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors
AND
Commission Merchants,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
300 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. La. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlfs. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging. (M. & M. Ky. py, Landeman, and J. & D. Sax.)
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
300 kegs Nails, all sizes.
300 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.
augld&w HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

Hartley & Gurley,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Groceries,
Provisions and Country Produce,
180 DESOTO STREET,
S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.
Advances Made on Consignments.
jy2d&w

MILLS.

D. PANTE. C. PARKER. S. WORKMAN.
PANTE, PARKER & CO.,
BLUFF CITY MILLS,
197 Poplar Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.
Highest Market Price paid for Wheat.

BANKS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL
Insurance Company,
Corner Front and Madison Streets.
D. B. MOLLOY, President.
FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier.
aug

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.
I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor.
THIS House, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Memphis,
OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET
S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

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S. H. Dunscomb, W. B. Galbreath,
D. H. Townsend, Joe Bruce,
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Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. jy12

MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY'S
STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES
AND
MILL WORK,
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Block.
Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,
POWER MORTISER,
Blanchard Spoke Lathe,
HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY,
Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines.
SHAFTING,
Of all sizes kept in stock. Hall and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty
Pulley Patterns,
Of uniform style and weight.
Catalogues furnished on application.
LANE & BODLEY,
CINCINNATI.

F. P. CORBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Railroad and Machine Shop
SUPPLIES,
AGENTS FOR
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,
Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Eliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.,
No. 707 North Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for prices list and be convinced.

FAMILY LARD.

REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI

Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.
Packed 3 lb, 5 lb. Caddies, 10 lb. Cans for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by
Sold by Memphis Grocers my20

CARRIAGE GOODS.

MACKENZIE & BROS.,
222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware
Shafts, Felloes, Bits, Stirrups, Harness-Mountings, etc., Axles, Springs, Buckles, Webs, etc. my2

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 314 Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. jy2

FURNISHING GOODS.

JO VAULX, JR., of Tenn. B. A. WALTHALL, of Miss.
Griffin, Henderson & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods,
43 Walker Street, NEW YORK.
THE best manufactured Shirts in the market, at lowest prices. Trade of Southern merchants respectfully solicited. jy21

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New Street,
NEW YORK.

LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. A. F. GROSS.
THOMAS & GROSS,
Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in
LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,
Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,
TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS,
Tanner's Oils, Etc.,
No. 366 Main Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.
Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. may8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 240 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 225 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 182 Main; and M. Rose, 67 Main street. aug18

LOST.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to my stable, at Springdale station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad, a few days since, a black horse, blind in one eye, about 12 years old. The owner can get him on paying for this advertisement.
aug11 WM M. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant Cottage House.
jy29 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.
W. A. WHEATLEY, Rental Agent, Bethel Block. jy20

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

WANTS.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, a situation in a grocery house, or as collector, in that or any other business. Best references given. Address J. M. B., Advocate office. aug12

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable house with about four or five rooms, within ten minutes' walk of Court Square. Wanted to rent for one year or more. Address GOOD TENANT, care Avalanche office. aug12

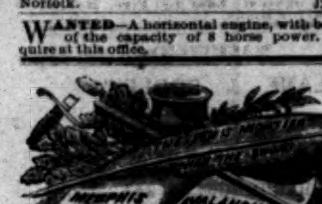
IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL BROS., 15 Union street. aug11

WANTED—A sawyer and three mill hands, for which I will pay $75 and $20 per month and board. Address J. H. CARR, Oakland, Miss. and Tenn. Railroad. aug10

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James R. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je7



SATURDAY :::: AUGUST 14, 1869

WE have nothing but contempt and scorn for the abuse that has been heaped upon the AVALANCHE on account of its efforts to restore peace and to make vital the issues that triumphed in the late contest. Our course is approved by the people, by every man elected to the Legislature, and by the entire press of the State, with the exception of an erratic evening sheet and a superannuated old concern published in this city. Backed by such odds, and shielded by the panoply of right and justice, we have no fear as to the result. We have been a little curious to see how many falsehoods malignity could concoct for the purpose of injuring us. A few days since a letter was written from this city to a neighboring village declaring that the AVALANCHE had openly and boldly turned Republican. The writer knew when he penned the sentence he was uttering a pure, unmitigated lie. While he was writing the first word, the middle word, dotting his i's, crossing his t's, and punching his period, he knew he was concocting a sentence that was saturated with infamy and reeking with falsehood. There is the lie by insinuation, the lie by suggestion; but this is the lie direct, emphatic, pure and unadulterated. We defy a living man to show the Radical principle that we have espoused. We challenge any one to show the plank in the New York platform that we have abandoned. We stand upon precisely the same position which General ROBERT E. LEE and the long list of illustrious patriots who have made the name of Virginia historic occupied in the late canvass in that grand old Commonwealth. LEE and the Democrats of Virginia sunk the name of Democracy, and united on a Republican, and for Universal Suffrage. Texas has eschewed Democracy, and is fighting against despotism and for Universal Suffrage by supporting HAMILTON, a Republican. There is no State in this broad Union where the flame of Democracy burns with a purer light than in Mississippi. Yet our friends have ignored the name of Democracy, espoused Universal Suffrage, and are concentrating on General DENT, an avowed Republican. In Tennessee, Democracy was too weak to make a struggle. It proposed no opposition. Yet, because we advocated in the late election what the Democracy in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are advocating, ergo, we are a Republican. It is as base a falsehood as ever the devil whispered into the ears of the dirty dogs that do his dirty work. Let us define our own position, and what we understand to be the condition of the South. However unwise, oppressive and unconstitutional the Congressional system of legislation affecting the Southern States may have been, it has become evident that the people of the South would be compelled to adjust their political condition to the requirements of Congress. To contend longer against them would be a waste of labor. Any movement to advance from the stagnation, oppression and bondage in which they have been held, necessarily had to be based upon the new order of things. The time has come when a change of some kind must be made, and the sooner the better. The fairest portion of the Union could not always be given up to decay. Capital must have a field for investment—labor for remunerative compensation. Every interest and instinct of manhood demanded an emancipation from this lethargy, and a progression of social and industrial activity. The contest between SENTER and STOKES in Tennessee, between the rival candidates for the Governorship of Texas, and the opening warfare against DENT in Mississippi, are bringing about similar effects in those States. It is doubtful whether even the powerful influence of administration patronage can overcome the natural tendency of events. Congress overdid its work. It made the Republican party in the South too strong. It is now breaking in twain by its own weight wherever it is left to itself. The seductive hope of Conservative assistance at the polls, the selfishness of official greed, are now rapidly doing the work which neither reason nor patriotism has been able to accomplish during the years of Radical domination. The first result of this sentiment has been the disruption of the Radical party in all of the States where elections are impending, and the creation of at least two factions bitterly hostile to each other. The Conservatives withdrew their organized partisan opposition in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, and wherever it has been done it has been followed by the immediate breaking up of the Radical party. It is evident that the Conservatives of the South, having endured all the evils of the reconstruction measures, have resolved to avail themselves of whatever good they are susceptible of, and in their present effort to restore something like order and safety to society, and renewed life to business, have accepted the situation, and gone to work with an earnest sincerity to make the most of their advantages. The Conservatives of Virginia took a practically prudent course in withdrawing as a body from the late Gubernatorial contest, and giving their support to the least objectionable of the two Republican candidates. The election of WALKER as Governor, while it cannot be claimed as a Democratic victory, really is of more value to the Conservatives than a strictly partisan triumph would have been. It has opened the way for the exercise of Conservative influences in a practicable manner. It has made the Conservative sentiment predominate in the State, broken the manacles prepared by the authors of the State Constitution, and destroyed the unanimity and prestige of the Congressional party. The same great advantages have accrued to the people of Tennessee. If still greater advantages, or if we can hold the advantage already attained, we are willing still longer, and forever, if necessary, to ignore the name Democracy, which name has no significance beyond opposition to Radicalism. The Democratic party and name, discarded, ignored as it is, by its former supporters, is as worthless—

"——— as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean."

Whenever it can subserve the interest of the Southern people and be of more advantage than other organizations, we will embrace it with that ardent love which we lavished upon it in boyhood and manhood's prime. But we believe a new party will be formed, composed of old Democrats and Old Line Whigs, the best of the progressive men of the Radicals, and a magnificent array of young men who have reached manhood. We would prefer that this party should be called Democratic. But the Republicans and many of the young men whose accession gives a majority to a new organization in the Southern States will not fight under a name so distasteful, and which they have learned to hate with an intensity that can never be eradicated. If MOHAMMED will not come to the mountain, the mountain must go to MOHAMMED, as it has done in Virginia and Tennessee, and as it will do in Mississippi and Texas. A party thus formed, and which will lift politics from the narrow shoulders of little statesmen, old fogies and small beer demagogues, will have the numbers to triumph, the patriotism to promote peace, and the honesty to do justice to all mankind, without regard to former condition, race or color.

TANTALUS is represented as standing up to the chin in water, which constantly eludes his lips as often as he attempts to quench the thirst that was tormenting him. Over his head grew all kinds of fruits; but when he reached forth his hands to grasp them, the winds scattered them to the clouds. The people of Tennessee are in the same condition. Sick and weary of strife, they have yearned for peace as

"The voyager vainly sighs for the rest
Of the peaceful haven;
The pilgrim saint for the homes of the blest
And the calm of Heaven;
The galley-slave for the night wind's breath
At the burning noon."

Hoping that the mad passions engendered during the war had cooled, and that the Radicals in the hour of victory would reverse the infamous laws which malignity had concocted for the oppression of the people, a Convention was held at Nashville and Hon EMERSON ETHERIDGE was nominated as a candidate for Governor. The feeling of hate was just culminating in all its proscriptive bitterness, and Mr. ETHERIDGE was overwhelmed by fifty thousand majority. Despair sat like a sceptered King upon the brow of the people. Hope had fled. Business languished. Many of our citizens left for other States. Our city retrograded in business and population. Capital, like the sensitive-plant, sought to secrete itself. In hunting new homes immigrants declined locating in the midst of anarchy, hate and bitterness. In this dark hour the people turned their eyes to the National Democracy as a forlorn hope. A State convention was held and delegates sent to New York. The Presidential election came on. Again the friends of peace and constitutional liberty were borne down, by thirty thousand majority, and again were the people despondent. The contest for Governor approached. The Democratic party saw that it was powerless. It abandoned the contest. It declined to hold a State convention. It proposed no candidate for Governor. It had no idea of keeping up its worthless organization by even running candidates for the Legislature. A patient, suffering with accute rheumatism, asked what was the best cure, and the physician replied—*three weeks*, and the Democracy abandoned the contest, and looked to time to cure the evils that beset the State. No one had the least idea that deliverance would come before five years, if so soon, as the dominant party could have perpetrated their proscriptive tyranny indefinitely. But the finger of Providence sometimes points out the path which the people should tread. To the surprise, the delight and joy of the disfranchised, D. W. C. SENTER lifted himself above the passions of the hour and spoke peace to the troubled waters. He issued an able and eloquent address, in which he proposed to lead the people out of the long dark night of bondage into the beaming light of liberty. In no stinted words did the people pour out their greatful hearts. He was the recipient of eloquent penegyric. He came to the rescue at the very nick of time—when dispair hung over the State like a pall of gloom, and he was greeted with that glowing admiration with which the sun is greeted by its worshippers. He made a long list of appointments, extending to nearly every county in the State. At the hustings, on the rostrum, and along the public highways, he preached peace through the instrumentality of—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. On this single issue he was elected by seventy thousand majority. This result, so sudden, so unexpected, caused the great public heart to beat free and deeper. Every man seemed to feel that a load was taken from his shoulders, and that the chains which had so long chafed the flesh had been stricken from the ankles. A smile lit up sad countenances, and there was a general jubilee. Every one commenced contemplating the future greatness of the State; to congratulate each other that the way to reconciliation had at last been discovered; that there was nothing to mar the general harmony; no discordant notes to disturb the grand symphonious acclaim to peace; and that the Legislature would march promptly forward and carry out the unmistakable verdict of the people. But it seems "man always is, but never to be blest." There are those who would make this victory like the Dead Sea fruit, which turns to ashes on the lips. The people thirst for peace as anxiously as TANTALUS thirsted for the water that cooled his chin, and hungered for the luscious fruits that clustered above his head. But it seems their thirst is not to be quenched nor their hunger appeased. Amidst the general rejoicing we hear the hoarse notes of faction. Prominent among the few croakers is the *Appeal*. It sends forth a prolonged growl. Its squeakings, amidst the shouts of joy that reverbrate over the mountains and plains of Tennessee, are as discordant and distasteful to the people as the sound of a tin pan or hurdygurdy amid the melody of an Æolian harp. We do not know what motive the *Appeal* has in view, unless it be an ambition to imitate the scolding Mrs. CAUDLE. One thing is certain, we do not know what our neighbor is driving at. His reasons are paradoxical. On the 7th instant an idea made its way into the editor's head, and as if anxious to get rid of such an unwelcome stranger he hurriedly put it into print, and to prevent its escape he barricaded it between two column-rules. Here is the idea. After advocating "equality" and "true Republicanism," the editor says:

> It has not declared for "Universal Suffrage," but for the re-enfranchisement of its illegally disfranchised, unconvicted and law-abiding people. It no more declared for "Universal Suffrage" than for universal emancipation, both of which (except only as to the disfranchised whites) was already an accomplished fact, which needed no new election and no vote to establish it. What measures shall be adopted by the newly elected Governor and Legislature, or what by a lawful convention of the people of Tennessee, if such should be held, remains to be seen. We are assured that nothing will be done which shall in the least infringe the rights of any citizen, white or black. It is for justice, equality, liberty and the good of all that the State has spoken.

This extract has the ring of the true metal. It sounds AVALANCHEAN. On the 7th of August the *Appeal* tell us that "Universal Suffrage is an accomplished fact;" that nothing would be done by a convention that would "in the least infringe the rights of any citizen, white or black; and that it was in favor of justice and equality." But on the 13th of August, just six days afterward, the *Appeal* tell us that Universal Suffrage is *not* an "accomplished fact," and it proposes to carry out its vaunted pledge of "justice and equality," and its determination not to "infringe in the least the rights of any citizen, white or black," by denying the right of the negro "to vote." What a tangled web he weaves! The moon must affect mankind, as well as the vegetable kingdom. The editorials in the *Appeal* remind us of a hundred-headed dog, and each head barking and snapping at each other, as if affected with a separate and distinct hydrophobia. History tells us of an army that was commanded by five different generals, who commanded on alternate days; and the result was, one would undo what the other had done the previous day. The *Appeal* must be commanded by half a dozen different editors, all entertaining separate and distinct views. Our neighbor says that only seventy negroes voted for SEYMOUR. This is not so, as we proved at the time of the election. Seventy colored votes were cast at the colored boxes, but most of the Democratic negroes voted at the white boxes, as they were afraid to cast their ballots where it was dangerous for them to visit. Two hundred black men voted for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and we are surprised that a single one had the firmness to support the Democratic ticket when the *Appeal* was denouncing them and asserting the determination of the Democratic party to deprive them of the right to vote. The *Appeal* denies that the Democratic party ever favored Universal Suffrage in this State. At the convention held in Nashville, which nominated EMERSON ETHERIDGE for Governor, the following resolutions were adopted:

> *Resolved*, That we are the friends of peace and of civil law, and that this great object can be best promoted by a Legislature recognizing "equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privilege to none." [Great applause.]
>
> *Resolved*, That we are in favor of an immediate restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to the rights, privileges and immunities of a full and complete citizenship. [Applause.]
>
> *Resolved*, That our colored fellow-citizens being now citizens of the United States, and citizens of the State of Tennessee, and voters of this State, they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens under the laws of the United States and of the State of Tennessee. [Immense and prolonged applause.]

Shelby county sent twenty odd colored delegates to the convention that passed the above resolutions, and one of the proprietors of the *Appeal* joined us in raising money to pay their expenses. In these resolutions Universal Suffrage is recognized in its broadest sense. The *Appeal* indorsed them at the time, and as the people of Tennessee saw no escape from oppression, they were anxious to compromise on the basis of the above resolutions. The *Appeal* says our resolution at the Brownsville District Convention was in "direct antagonism" to the Democratic platform. We presume he has a copy of the New York (not Chicago, as he has it) Democratic platform, and we would be glad for him to show us the plank in the platform to which our resolution is in "direct antagonism. The *Appeal* says we cannot give a reason, "advance an argument," in favor of Universal Suffrage. We advocate it because the *Appeal* says that it is an "accomplished fact;" because, like the *Appeal*, we are in favor of "justice and equality;" because, like the *Appeal*, we would not "in the least infringe the rights of any citizen, white or black;" because, unlike the *Appeal*, we are for peace, anxious to allay every cause of discontent, to see our State prosperous and happy, and because disfranchisement will renew old strifes and the issues which the late election settled; and because we have learned that proscription at the ballot-box, malevolence and revenge are powerless to govern a State, or to give that tranquility for which the people yearned and hoped they had achieved by the result of the late election. The people will not get what they bargained for on Thursday, the 5th instant, until they get Universal Suffrage. If the Legislature, or the proposed State Convention, should break faith and disfranchise the colored man, they put a dangerous weapon in the hands of our enemies North, who will not fail to use it with prodigious force and execution in the fall elections. The articles in the *Appeal* seals the doom of the Northern Democracy. The Radicals have long asserted that when the rebels were enfranchised they would proscribe the negro. This the Southern people have denied, but the course of the *Appeal* confirms the charge. In Virginia the battle was fought and won on the platform of Universal Suffrage. Since the election and triumph of the Liberal party, no paper in the State has dared to mar the general rejoicing by proposing to disfranchise the colored man or denouncing Universal Suffrage. But Virginia is not cursed with factionists and malignant extremists. It is reserved for Tennessee alone to furnish ranting HOTSPURS, and a set of shabby unearthed fossils, that remind us of the old lady who was always bemoaning the decay of her fortunes, and constantly referring to it as being brought about by losses incurred in the indigo trade. During the next four months the people intend to tie those ambitious youths to the apron-strings of their anxious mothers, where they can rehearse at their ample leisure the political bombast of a past age, without danger of acting upon the delusion that they are living issues. They will indicate, too, to the grey old fogies and infirm veterans, who have not learned that "the world moves," and that a new era has dawned, that instead of presuming to guide a progressive age, they should put themselves in flannel, drink tansy tea and gruel, keep at home o' nights, and bathe their cold feet in tepid water, made soft and pleasant as lye by a few shovelsfull of hot ashes.

THE eastern boundary of Arkansas and the western boundary of Tennessee are washed by the same great river. The essential interests of the two States are identical. Each has the same degrees of temperature, and the soil of each yields the same products. Though not formed out of Tennessee, Arkansas was peopled by her. Though not her daughter, she is her sister, and her sons and daughters are the brothers and sisters of the inhabitants of the old "Volunteer State." It would be unnatural if the same spirit did not animate them that prompts Tennesseeans in everything pertaining to the public good. Tennessee and Arkansas are connected by the ties of consanguinity, of commercial, financial and personal association—of common interest. Tennessee's prosperity or misfortune is felt by Arkansas; and when misfortune overtakes the latter, she naturally turns to Tennessee for sympathy and aid. She looks to us, as a younger to an elder sister, to lead. She expects Tennessee to initiate the grand movements whose consummation is so necessary to the welfare of both. She expects Tennessee to set the example for her to follow, even as we were wont in our younger days to turn to Virginia. Tennessee *has* moved; and it is now time for Arkansas to move. Tennessee has gone forward a decade in three months. Her people have arisen as a mighty host, and at one blow stricken off their shackles. Six months ago they, like their brethren of Arkansas, were bound, hand and foot, and at the mercy of despotism. They were denied a voice in their own government. Laws were enacted but to oppress them, and rulers were set up but to mock and insult them. But the movement commenced soon after the Presidential election revolutionized public sentiment. It pointed out the way through which the disfranchized tens of thousands could recover their lost rights and privileges. For a time little progress was made. But after a while men began to think; and once thinking, began to act. Party organizations entered chaos. The good men of all shades of political opinion united. Federal and Confederate were forgotten. North and South were forgotten. Old feuds were thrust out of the way. Old issues were ignored. A grander, nobler work than the perpetuation of party was to be performed. A State was to be rescued from the clutches of those whose only incentives were malice and self. For sixty days men worked as men never worked before. For sixty days business was abandoned. Each felt that the issue would decide the question of prosperity or ruin for ten years to come. The result need scarcely be told. It has caused rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the country. It has paralyzed the carpet-baggers and scalawags of not only Tennessee, but the South. It has lifted the black clouds from our mountains and valleys, and caused the sun to shine with unwonted splendor. It has given new life, new hope and new energy to the people. Tennessee has led; will Arkansas follow? She can, if she will but nerve herself for the struggle. The Radical party in Arkansas is even more corrupt than that which has just died in Tennessee. Thievery and oppression are prosecuted with even a higher hand than ever in Tennessee under the BROWNLOW *regime*. Brigandage has become legalized. Decency has been outlawed. The capital is one vast lazar-house of corruption. Governor CLAYTON and the bad men surrounding him have committed crimes which in a country governed by law would be expiated on the scaffold or in prison. But they are approaching the end of their reign of bloodshed, robbery and anarchy. The world moves; and public sentiment is at last united against them. It overthrew their fellows in crime in Virginia and in Tennessee. It is marching to certain victory in Mississippi and Texas. The day of proscription in the South is at an end. The day of the rule of minorities, and of the persecution of majorities, is in its last hours. We want our friends in Arkansas, who are yet in chains, and at the mercy of official brigands, to think of this, and to act. We want them to take courage from the great results in Tennessee, and advance along the whole line. Let ex-Federals and ex-Confederates—those who sympathized with the South and those who sympathized with the North—come together, and unite on the platform which united the good men of all parties in Tennessee. Let them declare that until the men now disfranchised are restored to their old positions as full citizens, invested with every former right and privilege, they will permit no other issue. Let them demand that the shackles be removed. There can be no peace until this be done. It is worse than folly to prate of fraternal feeling while the masses are denied the rights of freemen. It is worse than folly to talk of prosperity while robbery and anarchy rule. The people of Arkansas must revolutionise their State government, as has been done in Tennessee. We call upon all men in that State, be they Republicans or Conservatives, who have at heart the good of the Commonwealth; who desire the blessings of civil, law-guarded government; to forget, for one year, that political parties ever existed; and to work as one man to overthrow the monstrous coalition which for years has paralyzed their most vital interests. They will be backed by the almost united sentiment of the country, which says that proscription must cease. We do not look for Governor CLAYTON to imitate BROWNLOW in this work, although if he did so the act might atone for many of his [illegible] which will cause him to pass into history as more infamous than HAYNAU. We expect nothing from CLAYTON but diabolism. His heart is steeped with malice, and his hands are red with the blood of innocent men and women. An attempt to convert him to decency would exhaust the plan of salvation. Let him and his see that the people are against them. Let the respectable Republicans and the Conservatives go to work, organize, march forward, and CLAYTON and his despotism will crumble before them, as despotism crumbled before the march of the honest masses of Virginia and Tennessee.

A FEW weeks ago a barge company was organized, with a view to cheap transportation for the products of the West to this market, and the boats and barges are now in course of construction, with a fair prospect of completion in time to commence operations with the opening of the business season. When the project was suggested our merchants came forward with liberal subscriptions, and exhibited a disposition to exhaust their influence and means in resisting the encroachments of St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. We hailed this demonstration as a forerunner of more prosperous times, and as the beginning of an era of enterprise and progress that would rapidly build up Memphis. We still entertain these views. There is yet much more to be done. Our business men must expend more of their means for the benefit of our city and of themselves in the future. The rich trade of the "Bends" is almost wholly monopolized by St. Louis. It is carried past us by packets owned in that city. The freight tariff of these packets discriminate fearfully against our mercantile interests. We are told they carry freight from St. Louis to Gaines' Landing at thirty cents per hundred, while charging seventy-five cents to one dollar per hundred from Memphis. This is heavy opposition. It is said, also, that some of these packets have sample-rooms, where merchandise of every description is sold for St. Louis houses, at all points along the river, to be brought down the next trip of the steamer. Worse than all, Memphis has not a packet in the trade, and what little intercourse we hold with the rich section of country we have designated, is necessarily carried on through the same agency that is despoiling our merchants of what is rightfully theirs. The crops never promised better, and will command high prices, while the planting community owe little or nothing, and will have few favors to ask. The trade of this section will be heavy this season, the most active and remunerative since the war, and it is the duty of our merchants to exhaust every means of getting it entirely within their control. The trade of the "Bends" alone, involves one hundred thousand bales of cotton, and millions of dollars worth of groceries, provisions, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware and plantation supplies annually. It is unnecessary to argue further than the mere presentation of these facts the policy of at once establishing a semi-weekly line of packets in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade. Many of our merchants are anxious to see this done, and will subscribe liberally in aid of such an enterprise. We have among us experienced, energetic and enterprising steamboatmen, who enjoy the confidence of the mercantile community. We suggest that some of these consult with our merchants, and proceed without delay to organize a stock company with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, or whatever amount may be necessary to buy or build and equip two good packets for this trade. The investment is small and will be fruitful of good results, for the stockholders as well as for the business community generally. With a packet line of this description connecting with our barge line to St. Louis, we may soon wipe out all opposition and again control the trade between here and Vicksburg, as before the war. The St. Louis packets must draw out for lack of patronage and leave a clear field of operations as the reward of our enterprise. The prospect is such that no enterprising merchant or capitalist could hesitate a moment to contribute in aid of the scheme. Even if the mercantile community were not disposed to aid in this enterprise, it must come to it in self-defense. We repeat, however, that our merchants are ripe for it, and that now is the time to strike while the iron is hot. Who will be the first to set the ball in motion?

There are now over two hundred flowers on the century plant in Rochester, New York.

There were shipped 140,000 bushels of red wheat to Liverpool, via Canada, since July 1st.

The grasshopper is a burden on the hopes of the rice crop on the Savannah river swamp lands in Georgia.

The passenger receipts for the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, for July, are reported at $9941.

A son of Mr. Cutter, residing near Chenoa, Illinois, while herding cattle, recently, fell asleep on the railroad track, and the train cut his head off.

Near Warsaw, Mo., a few days ago, Richard Dunham, a farmer, fell dead while cradling oats in his field. He was about sixty years old.

The caterpillar in Western, Southwestern and Southern Georgia is threatening the cotton crop. Rust, also, is spreading fast, occasioned by continued rain.

On Monday an Englishman named Henry Thomas, while engaged in stacking hay, near Buffalo, fell from the top of the stack to the ground, breaking his ribs, one of which penetrated his left lung, causing death within a few hours.

It is said that an organized band of robbers and murderers have, for some time past, made their headquarters at Trenton, Missouri, and the disappearance of eight or ten persons from that place during a few months past, is attributed to them.

A man named King, an employe of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad, was napping on the ties of the track last Friday noon, near Union City, Indiana, when, a train appearing, he was aroused and was in the act of rising, but the pilot of the passing train struck him, crushing his skull, and killing him almost instantly.

At Princeton, Indiana, on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. George King, while her husband and children were out riding, was suddenly seized with great pain, and her cries attracted the neighbors, who ran in and found her lying on the floor in the agonies of death. She was placed on a bed, but died in a few minutes. She had been to church in the morning, and had cooked dinner as usual, seeming in good health.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NEW YORK.

The Pratt Case—A Judge Calls out the Militia—Affairs in San Domingo—War Between Trunk Railway Lines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The judge has directed the sheriff to call out a posse, if necessary, to enforce an order discharging Pratt. Also, that the 69th regiment be ordered under arms to enforce the sheriff's authority. McCann, it is stated, will endeavor to avoid a breach of the peace, but will sustain the dignity of his court. Marshal Barlow is confident he has sufficient force to resist any attempt to rescue the prisoner. The result is not yet apparent.

A company of United States Artillery, under Captain Shaw, is on duty, fully equipped, with ten rounds of ammunition to each man. They were furnished by General Vogles, at the request of Marshal Barlow, who, under orders from President Grant, intends to hold prisoner Pratt in spite of the State court, and protect himself from arrest.

A San Domingo letter of the 2nd reports an interview between General Babcock, of Grant's Staff, Senator Cole and President Baez, following which were many officers. The latter expressed a wish that the American flag may soon float over them.

The war between the trunk lines of the railroads to the West is now being waged with greater intensity than ever, and freights to Chicago have been reduced to eighteen per cent. Merchants are taking advantage of this low rate, and different railroad depots are crowded with merchandise awaiting transportation.

San Domingo advices of August 2d say the United States steamer Seminole did not find the pirate steamer Telegraph at Somina, and was expected soon at San Domingo.

The War and Navy Departments have transferred to the Treasury Department the power to contract for the recovery of all vessels, both Confederate and Federal, which were sunk during the late war in Southern and other waters.

ST. LOUIS.

Indians Declared Outlaws in New Mexico—Excursion Party to California.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—A Denver dispatch says: "Governor Mitchell, of New Mexico, has issued a proclamation declaring all the Navajoe and Gila Apachee Indians outlaws whenever found outside of the limits of their reservations, and authorizing the citizens of the Territory to kill every such depredator."

An excursion party, to be composed of merchants and others of this city who desire to bring to the attention of Californians the benefits to be derived from trade with and via St. Louis, will leave here on the 1st of September. Two of Pullman's famous cars have been engaged, and the trip will consume twenty-five days.

BUFFALO.

Close of the Races—Fine Sport.

BUFFALO, August 13.—The Driving Park meeting closed to day. The races unfinished yesterday were called. The first, for horses that have never beaten 2:50 in harness or wagon, was won to-day by Henry, in 2:32½, 2:29¾, and 2:34½. The race for pacers was won by Dan Voorhies; time, 2:30½. The last race was won by Medoc by merely walking the track, distancing Belle E. Collins and Brown Kitty in the recorded time of 2:44½, 2:43½. Medoc afterward trotted against time in 2:33. The trot for horses that have never beaten 2:26 in harness or wagon was won by Billy Bar in three straight heats; time, 2:25, 2:26½, and 2:27.

CHICAGO.

Proposition for a Railway to New Orleans via Paducah.

CHICAGO, August 13.—A committee is now in session at the Tremont House having under consideration a prospect for direct and continuous railroad communication between this city and New Orleans, *via* Paducah, Kentucky. The committee consist of the following gentlemen: Hon. L. S. Trumbull, Judge McBeygor, James Piquet, Dr. J. A. Powell, J. K. Bayce, John S. Robinson, Sam Tate and General A. M. West. The committee formally closed a contract for building the line. A Chicago man is the contractor.

GALVESTON.

Wreck of a British Brig—Appearance of Cotton Worms on the Gaudalupe.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, August 13.—The British brig Hannah Lizzie, Ferguson, master, from Liverpool to Galveston, went ashore on the North Breakers, at midnight on the 11th, and filled with water yesterday. She will probably be a total loss. The crew are safe.

Worms have appeared in the cotton on a number of plantations along the Gaudelupe and San Maria rivers. But few have appeared in upland crops.

HAVANA.

A Movement to Capture Insurgent Monitors.

HAVANA, August 13.—Advices report that the Captain General has sent the iron-clad Victoria to Demarara to attempt the capture of the monitors.

Count Valmesada captured near Bemancaqua a rebel convoy, General Jordon commanding, which was running toward Holquin. The rebels took to flight, and their commander escaped. This is considered the most important capture of the war.

A report that the rebel plot to poison bread used by the inhabitants on a certain day, has been discovered, and a number of suspected parties have been arrested.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—The river is falling, with four feet four inches in the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—Departed—Mary Houston for Louisville. Arrived—Commonwealth from St. Louis, Leonidas from Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, from Memphis. Departed—Belle Memphis. The river is falling, with eight feet out to Cairo. The weather is clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—The river is rising slowing, with eight feet in the channel.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, August 13.—The heat between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorne is postponed until Monday, the track being too heavy, on account of the rain this evening.

FOREIGN.

Extraordinary Low Water in the Nile—Carlists Troubles in Spain—Arrest of Priests as Insurrectionists.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 13.—Estartos, at the head of five hundred Carlists, has entered Spain from France at Pigcordia. The entry of other bands at various points is expected. Considerable excitement is occasioned at Malaga by Republican movements there.

Twelve priests have been arrested at Burgas, charged with taking part in the Carlist insurrection.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 13.—The Emperor to-day signed a general decree of amnesty for political offenses.

A project empowering General Councils to elect members of the Senate is disapproved.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 13.—The lowness of the river Nile excites general attention. The water is lower than it has been for one hundred and fifty years.

The prospect for cotton is favorable, and the crop is estimated at 175,000 bales.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, August 13.—M. Deak and his party approve of the policy of reconciliation with Prussia, and non-intervention in the internal questions of Germany.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, on Thursday afternoon, it appeared that deposits for July were $411,672 32, and drafts, $356,543 84; total deposits amounting to $1,285,275 41, and assets to $1,864,373 68. This large sum is held by about 15,000 depositors, being on an average less than $100 to each.

NASHVILLE.

The United States Senatorship Question.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—The election of United States Senator by the next Legislature is exciting general interest. Etheridge and Johnson are the most prominent candidates, though Cooper has many supporters. The *Banner* will take grounds to-morrow, it is understood, strongly against Johnson.

LOUISVILLE.

Suit for the Loss of a Husband.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Mrs. Clara Speigelburg has sued the United States mail line for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the collision of the United States with the America, on the fourteenth of December last. Damages laid at $20,000.

MONTGOMERY.

Two More Bales of the New Crop Received.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 13.—Two more new bales of cotton of the new crop were received this evening.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton—Sales 2500 bales; uplands, 33¼c. Flour, $7@7 50. Wheat, $1 70@1 75. Corn—mixed, $1 15@1 17. Whisky, $1 12½@1 13½, free. Rice, 8½@9¼c. Coffee firm. Sugar, 11½@13c.

Dry Goods—In woolen goods there is an improved demand but at low prices. Low rates of Western freights have again given a stimulous to trade. When goods are offered at low rates they are taken freely. In certain grades of knit hosiery a concession has been yielded, notwithstanding the stoppage of one of the mills at Cahoes, but other grades are scarce and bring full prices. The late suspension of Bowers, Beckman & Co. has involved a great many of the woolen mills in pecuniary losses and four large failures are reported among them beside a city woolen house. These failures have cast a gloom over the woolen trade, but they may result in good in closing up some of the mills. In cotton goods there is not much activity in prices lately.

Money—The money market is unchanged. Demand on call 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull and unchanged. Gold dull, opening at 134¼, advancing to 134¾ and closing at 134½@134¾. Loans made at 6 per cent. Clearances $107,000,000. Governments dull and lower, closing steady. State bonds heavy; old Tennessees, 61½; new, 57.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—Flour scarce; superfine, $5 75; XX, $6 50; XXX, $6 62½. Corn, mixed, $1; white, $1 05. Oats, 65c. Bran, $1. Hay, $29. Pork firmer, $35 50. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 17c; clear sides, 19¾c. Hams, 23@25c. Lard, firm; 20c for tierce; 22@23c for keg. Sugar, prime, 14@14½c; common, 11@12c. Molasses, dull; reboiled, 60@70c. Whisky, $1 12½@1 15. Coffee dull; fair, 15@15½c; prime, 16½@16¾c. Cotton—receipts, 121 bales. Exports, 7 bales; week's receipts, 1601 bales; receipts gross, 1037 bales; net, 366 bales. Exports to Havre, 1921 bales; coastwise, 788 bales. Stock, 1449 bales. Gold, 133¾. Sterling Exchange, 148½; New York sight Exchange, ¼@½ premium.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Flour, $6@6 25. Corn, 90c. Oats 55@60c. Whisky, $1 08. Pork, $33 50. Bulk shoulders, 14c; sides 16½c. Bacon, 15½c for shoulders; 19c for sides. Lard, 20c. Wheat, red, $1 28@1 30. Rye, 95c. Eggs, 14c. Butter, 25c. Cheese, 13@15c. Hams, 24c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Super. flour, $5 25@5 60. Corn, 93c@$1. Oats—44c for heavy mixed. Rye, 90@97c. Barley, $1 00. Whisky, $1 10. Pork, $34@34 25. Bulk shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Bacon sides, 19@19¾c; hams, 25c. Lard, held higher.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Superfine flour, $5 00. Corn, 70@75c. Oats, 45@50c. Tobacco sales 53 hhds. at $4 30@16 75. Bacon shoulders, 16c; sides, 19½@19¾c. Hams, 22½@23½c. Lard, 20½c. Pork, $34. Highwines, $1 08.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 13½d; Orleans, 13¾d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales; sales for the week, 75,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 10,000 bales for speculation. Stock, 25,000 bales, of which 125,000 are American.

DIED.

WHEELOCK—In this city, on the 13th instant, in the 27th year of her age, Ellen R., wife of J. H. Wheelock.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Immense Trade Sale of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY and GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Morning, August 17, 1869,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
—BY—
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
aug13 Corner Second and Adams streets.

Auction Sale.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, elegant Rosewood Furniture, choice Library, splendid Engravings, Parlor Ornaments, etc., of a family changing residence.
aug12 ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

New Advertisements.

STOCK MERCHANTS.

B. J. EDDINS, Memphis, Tenn. L. B. WILLIAMS, Lavaca, Texas.
Bluff City Stock Yard!
EDDINS & WILLIAMS, Prop'rs,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Corner Linden and Clinton Streets,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.
aug14

SKIRTS.

I OFFER the trade 200 dozen Memphis made skirts, late styles, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the latest style only in this Manufactory, 185½ Main street, near Washington. aug14

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Picnic
To be given by the
CONFEDERATE
Relief
AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
—AT—
James Park,
—ON—
Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

"WILLETT'S"
No. 37 Adams Street,
Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
1a31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

NOTICES.

Notice.

LOST OR MISLAID, three real estate notes, executed to me by Mr. W. W. Davidson, the last of September or first of October, 1868, payable January, 1869, 1870, 1871, in the German National Bank of Memphis, Tenn. On the note due January, 1869, is a credit of fifty dollars, paid me in December, 1868. The loss of said notes not being discovered until the tenth of the present month, I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said notes.
aug14 Z. H. WHITEMORE.

Notice.

OFFICE M. AND A. RIVER PACKET CO., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug 9, 1869.
NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co's building, Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing five directors.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

TO RESTAURATEURS,
Confectioners
And Saloon Keepers.

The Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association.

THE Picnic Committee of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association is now ready to receive sealed bids for the Privileges of the ground for the Picnic, to be given at James Park, on Saturday, August 21st, as follows:

For the Bar Privilege.
This includes the right to sell all the spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, cigars and tobacco sold on the grounds on that day; the party bidding having the right to establish as many stands as he shall see fit.

For the Restaurant Privilege.
This includes all edibles, warm and cold, except such as are generally known as CONFECTIONARIES, and are mentioned under that head, the bidder having also the right to establish any number of stands that he may see fit.

For the Confectionary Privilege.
This includes ice cream, water ices, sherberts, bon-bons, candies or confections.

Conditions:
All bids are to be handed to the Secretary of the Committee on or before 4 o'clock Monday, August 16th. The bidder to state, in Written Words, the number of dollars offered for the Privilege, and to bind himself, in case the bid is accepted, to deposit that sum with Captain Harvey Mathes, Treasurer of the Committee, by 12 o'clock Thursday, August 19th.
The highest bid will, in every instance, be accepted, without reserve.
H. MOODE, Chairman.
F. L. JAMES, Secretary. aug13

Notice.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West—J. T. Swayne, President.

BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the above named Company are now open at their office, No. 12 Jefferson street, where all persons desirous of subscribing to the Capital Stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 9, 1869. aug10

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IN order not to disturb the farming interests of Shelby and Tipton counties, by creating a demand for labor before the crops are laid by, and also to give parties living at a distance further time to examine the work on our line, from Memphis to Covington, it has been ordered by the Executive Committee, the biddings for work remain open until the 15th day of August, proximo.
jy23 A. S. MITCHELL, President.

Notice.

OFFICE DESOTO INS. AND TRUST CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., August 9, 1869.
THE Capital Stock of the UNION AND PLANTERS' BANK, of Memphis, having been increased to
Six Hundred Thousand Dollars,
As originally called for by the Directory of this Company, it has this day been ordered that notice shall be given to Stockholders that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of said Bank will be held on
Saturday, August 21, 1869,
From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the office of the People's Insurance Company, in this city.
Stockholders can vote in person or by proxy.
W. M. FARRINGTON, President
aug10 DeSoto Ins. and Trust Co.

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL

THE oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1847. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dressed lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds, and Sash, glazed or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar Fence Post, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.
M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
Office and Yard foot of Washington street,
jy26d&w near river.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

F. LANE, Of F. Lane & Co. VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.
LANE, MOORE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
aug13

GLASS.

French Window Glass.

JUST received, per ship VINCENTUS VAN PAULO, direct from Antwerp,
1,500 boxes French Window Glass,
Of all sizes, at prices to compete with American brands, and much superior in quality.
aug12 ORGILL BROS. & CO.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the rear of No. 49 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. C. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. P. Proudfit, 9 Monroe street.
Ledger copy. aug13

SCHOOLS.

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE
212 Desoto Street.
Miss S. P. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. FANNIE F. McGEHEE, Principals.
WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug12

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, : : : : AUGUST 14, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The DAILY AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY AVALANCHE mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

Old papers, suitable for wrapping, for sale at this office by the hundred.

G. G. Lea will confer a favor by calling at the AVALANCHE counting-room.

The Memphis Theater will open for the season on the 27th of September.

OWNER wanted for one very fine red cow. Apply to Police Headquarters, No. 4½ Madison street. 3t

Crittenden county, Arkansas, scrip for sale. Apply to Brooks & Neely, 276 Front street. 3t

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

A genteel private family, having two eligible, well furnished rooms, willing to board a family of three adults, may hear of acceptable parties by addressing "Permanent," through the post-office for three days. Best references. Boarding-house not wanted. 3t

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.
M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Mr. H. G. Hollenburg, sole agent for the celebrated "Chickering Pianos," left yesterday on a business trip north. We understand he is to bring on a fine stock of instruments, and has orders to select two large Concert Grands for certain distinguished lady amateurs of our city.

TO MY OLD CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.—When you need any choice family groceries, or anything in the feed line, you can find me at all times with Mr. Geo. Kellogg, No. 414 Main street, just north of Beale, where I will be pleased to wait on you, and guarantee entire satisfaction. Please give me a call, and see if I can please you. [3t] GEO. B. BECKTELL.

The subscribers to the stock of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Labor Company will meet at the Chamber of Commerce, in the city of Memphis, on Saturday, the 14th August, instant, at eleven o'clock a.m., for the purpose of organization. Stockholders are requested to be prompt in their attendance at the hour designated.
GID. J. PILLOW,
Chairman of Committee on Supervision.

THAT CORN — THAT DREADFUL CORN.—Dr. Lane, the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, now at the Peabody Hotel, is earning for himself the very highest encomiums of our citizens who have been under his treatment for corns, bunions, callosities, excretions, etc. All unite in saying that his method of treating these most painful and annoying things in the list of ills which flesh is heir to, is the most rapid, painless and thorough that they have yet known of. Dr. Lane may be consulted at his rooms at the Peabody Hotel.

DRAMATIC.—Dolly Davenport, with a dramatic company, closes a successful business at Little Rock to-day, and will leave for Hot Springs on Monday, where they expect to do the Thespian for a brief season. Dolly is engaged by Spaulding & Bidwell to rotate between St. Louis and New Orleans the coming season, both as inside and outside man, and will bow frequently to Memphis audiences. He is one of the most versatile and accomplished actors of the day, and is a genial and clever gentleman. He is now accompanied by that excellent comedian, Wm. P. Smith, and Lizzie Maddern, soubrette.

THE END OF THE INCOME TAX.—It may not be generally known, though the fact will be of interest to most income tax-payers, that, as the revenue law now stands, the tax on incomes will cease to be collected after next year. An amendment to the 119th section of the law adopted in 1867 is as follows: "That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the first day of March, and be due on or before the 30th day of April in each year until 1870, and no longer." Unless, therefore, Congress by special enactment extends the operations of this law, the income tax-gatherer will be unknown to this country after 1870.

REOPENING OF THE EMPIRE SALOON.—The well known Empire saloon, No. 18 Jefferson street, will be reopened this morning, with a grand flourish of trumpets, by Mrs. B. Hoffmeister. For several years the old "Empire" enjoyed much popularity and a large trade, which is certain to be revived and largely increased under the auspices of Mrs. Hoffmeister, who has large experience in the business, and is ever ready to receive her customers with a pleasant smile, which causes them to "smile" many a time and oft in return. This morning, at ten o'clock, a grand free lunch, comprising all the delicacies, will be set, and to which all are invited.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Assault with Intent to Commit Rape.

Randall Convicted in the Criminal Court.

A burly-looking negro, with a somewhat forbidding aspect of countenance, named Isaac Randall, was arraigned before Judge Hudson and a jury in the Criminal Court yesterday, to answer the very serious charge of committing a felonious assault on a pretty blue-eyed girl, about twelve years of age, with intent to commit rape. The complainant, who gave her evidence in a modest, truthful and straightforward manner, stated that on the evening of election day, the 5th of August, she was walking on the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near the junction of the Pigeon Roost Road, when the prisoner at the bar came up to her. He called to her one or two times, and when she turned round he asked her if she knew where he could sleep that night, and she pointed to some negro cabins, and told him that perhaps he might get lodgings at some of them. He then went close up to her, and told her that he intended to kill her, and instantly seized her in his arms, threw her down, and commenced dragging her into the woods. After dragging her between thirty or fifty yards, holding her firmly all the time to prevent her making any alarm, he then threw her down on the ground, pulled a pen-knife out of his pocket and stabbed her in the neck. The instant the blow was struck she became unconscious, and lay on the ground unconscious for about half an hour, when she arose and made her way as best she could to a grocery near at hand, and afterward went home and told of the brutal treatment to which she had been subjected. At the spot where the struggle took place between the little girl and the fiend in human shape, she picked up a white handled knife, which she threw away in the fear that her assailant would return and wreak his vengeance upon her. On the neck were the marks of the cuts inflicted by the knife and fingers of the deceased while engaged in the terrible assault. Information was given to the police of the outrage, and Captain Simons, of the First Distict, went out to White's Station on Tuesday and arrested the prisoner, who was at once identified by Miss Evans as the fellow who so grossly assaulted her.

Mr. W. S. J. Elams and Mr. George Washington were appointed by the Court to conduct the defense, as the prisoner had no money to employ counsel. Both argued at length that no case had been made out against the prisoner, and that he had not been fully identified.

Attorney General Horrigan made a brief, but most effective, argument on behalf of the prosecution, in which he strongly urged that the evidence had clearly brought home the charge in the indictment to the prisoner.

Judge Hudson summed up, in his usual lucid style, and the jury retired. After being absent about twenty minutes they returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty, assessing the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

THE BROWN'S AVENUE MURDER.

The Arrest of the Murderer, Reynolds, Yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court found a true bill for murder yesterday against a negro named George Reynolds, and he was arrested on a capias issued by the court. The prisoner is charged with killing a girl named Mollie Everett, in front of his own house, on Brown's avenue, on the 20th of September last. It is stated that on the morning of that day he had had a quarrel with the girl, and in the afternoon she went to his house, and while she was in the act of entering he told her to go out, and she refused. He threatened her with violence, and she replied that if he did not allow her to enter she would beak open the door. While she was in the act of putting her threat into execution, he told her if she did not desist he would kill her. She threw some sticks of wood in at the window, when he opened the door, and as she started to go in he struck her three violent blows on the head with a boot-jack, felling her to the ground, and then picked her up and pitched her on her face. On being carried to her own house she was put to bed, where she lingered in great agony until the following morning, when she died.

Reynolds has managed to keep out of the way ever since, but he is now safe within the precincts of the county jail, and will be brought up for trial in a few days.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This court met at nine o'clock. The case of Isaac Randall, colored, indicted for an assault with the intent to carnally know and ravish Flora Evans, a white girl of the age of fifteen years, on the 5th day of August last, came up for trial. Considerable time was consumed in obtaining a jury. The jury were sworn at about three o'clock, and the case went to the jury at half-past five, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the defendant's punishment at ten years in the penitentiary—the last hour authorized by law. Messrs. Washington and Adams appeared for the defendant, and Attorney General Horrigan for the State.

To-day motions for new trials will be heard in all cases awaiting judgment.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand yesterday A. B. S. Mosely, Esq., of Mosely Bros., publishers and proprietors of two of our sprightly country contemporaries, the *Mountain Home*, published at Talladega, and the *Rising Star*, at Oxford, Alabama. He is here in the interest of these journals, and can be found at the Overton Hotel. The places named are in the most fertile and prosperous sections of Alabama, and it might be well for our merchants to invest in some of friend Mosely's ink, with the view of inducing trade from that direction.

Mrs. Margaret Donnelly, according to all accounts, must be a very pleasant neighbor. Mrs. Margaret lives in Pinch, and her principal business seems to be to get at loggerheads with her neighbors and to incite her little children to get into fights with those who live in the same block. The neighbors before referred to, having found patience to be no longer a virtue, had Mrs. Margaret arrested yesterday on the charge of using indecent and abusive language toward them. She was brought before Justice Millard in the afternoon and remanded till Monday for examination.

A quiet-looking country boy, John Ham by name, was arrested yesterday for having counterfeit money in his possession and attempting to pass it. He first offered the money at the Mississippi and Tennessee depot, and when told it was bad went up town and presented the same bill in payment for the purchase of some dry goods. He was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Morrison for examination yesterday, when the hearing of the case was continued till to-day. Ham declares that he was not aware the money was bad, and that he received it in payment of a cow he sold for his mother.

We have pleasure in bearing testimony to the admirable manner in which the *Christian Advocate*, published in the AVALANCHE building, is conducted. In addition to the excellence of its editorials, it at all times contains a large amount of news and correspondence interesting to all connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is daily growing in circulation and influence, and there is now issued a weekly edition of 4500, rendering it one of the finest advertising mediums in the Southern country. The *Advocate* circulates largely in the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and other States, and it is generally read by a most intelligent class of citizens.

News in Brief.

Summer absentees are returning every day.

Played out—velocipes. Weather too warm.

Several open cotton bolls were received yesterday.

There will be another barbecue at Raleigh next Sunday.

How to get rich—Advertise liberally in the AVALANCHE.

Another party will leave for Mammoth Cave next Monday.

The grand hop at Raleigh next Thursday will eclipse all ever given in that delightful retreat.

Hell's Half Acre, or Stokes' Headquarters, has worn a very subdued air since the recent election.

Cotton was more lively yesterday, and as high as thirty-one cents was realized on low middling.

Business was generally dull yesterday, especially among retailers. They complain of scarcity of money among the masses.

General J. A. Mabrey, of Knoxville, is in the city. The General informs us that the official vote will show Senter's majority to be 70,000.

The shipments of cotton from Holly Springs during the month of July were forty-five bales, of which all but two bales were for Memphis.

The store No. 270 Front street, recently vacated by Mart. Walt & Co., is being fitted up for a store and tinware establishment for Frank Brennan & Co.

Jesse W. Page, Esq., arrived home from Arkansas yesterday. He represents the crops in excellent condition, and the people delighted with the result of the Tennessee election.

Mr. Joe Odell, an old citizen of Memphis, and for several years connected with the turf and livery stable business in this city, died on Friday, of consumption, at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

There were refreshing and much needed showers of rain in the vicinities of Coldwater and Como depots, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, yesterday. As a consequence, the people were smiling.

A rumor was current in the city yesterday that Mr. Fred. Thiebaud, the well known restaurateur of this city, died at Hot Springs on Wednesday. At last accounts Mr. Thiebaud was lying in a very critical condition.

The receipts of dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, etc., are heavy, and stocks were never larger or more complete in Memphis. Indications of an active and prosperous business season were never more numerous.

A drayman named Ed Fisher was before Justice Millard yesterday, accused of stealing a bundle of shingles belonging to Mrs. M. J. Carroll. The evidence failed to substantiate the charge and the defendant was acquitted.

The Essex Boat Club entertained the members of the Southern Base Ball Club, of New Orleans, at their club boat house, foot of Union street. A couple of hours were spent very pleasantly, and several toasts drank and suitably responded to.

The lumber contained in the building known as the "velocipede rink," corner of Third and Adams streets, will be sold at public auction this morning at ten o'clock. There are in all 70,000 feet to be offered for sale, and it will be sold without reserve.

Apples are unsaleable in Memphis at present, and the shipping business is about at an end. Shippers have lost money. Northern markets are glutted and dull. It will pay producers to cut and dry their fruit and market it in the fall and winter. Potatoes are also a drug in this and other markets.

N. Fontaine, Esq., of Hill, Fontaine & Co., who, with his family, was in the late smash up" on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, arrived home Tuesday, and is again at business. Mrs. Fontaine was seriously injured, and is still at Louisville, but is gaining rapidly.

Mr. George W. Frazer, a brother of the late Ceylon B. Frazer, Esq., of this city, died in Houston, Texas, on the 10th. He formerly resided in this section, where he was well known, but emigrated to Texas many years ago. For a number of terms he was Sheriff of Harris county, Texas.

Merchants should remember that now is the time to commence advertising, with a view to the fall and winter trade. It is needless to remind them of the fact that the AVALANCHE has a larger circulation in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas than any journal published in the State.

The match between the Southern Base Ball Club, of New Orleans, and the Bluff City Club, of Memphis, which came off yesterday afternoon, at the Association Course, was largely attended, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather. After a spirited game the Southern Club was declared the victors, the score standing at the close, Southern Club 25; Bluff City Club, 19.

An old colored nurse, sixty-five years of age, named Betsy Jones, was arrested yesterday for whipping a little child in Court Square. While Betsy was attending on the little child of her employer another child came up, and the two commenced to play, after which a fight ensued and Betsy undertook to chastise child No. 2 for hitting the one which she was in charge of a little too hard. Hence her arrest.

We have an encouraging piece of news for those who believe that the prosperity of Tennessee lies in her manufacturing industries. The Richland sheetings of the 4-4 and 7-8 brands took the premium at the Cincinnati Exposition over a formidable competition from Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other Eastern and Southern points. This, certainly, is glory enough for one branch of our productive skill. The Richland sheetings are manufactured at Pulaski.

The crops of the counties adjoining on the South seem to be doing well, notwithstanding letter reports to the contrary. The Holly Springs *Reporter* of yesterday says: "Corn is made, and the yield will be good. Cotton promises to yield as well, if not better, than any year since the war. We have conversed with many intelligent planters within the past ten days, and from all received the same cheering account. Several remarked that their cotton could not promise better."

The Street Railroad Company are beginning to show decided signs of progress, and the neat and commodious cars just introduced bowl over the track quite rapidly, and only requiring one horse to a car. It is stated that a large number of these improved cars will be placed on the several tracks, and if arrangements are made to run regularly every ten minutes, the Street Railroad will become a decided public convenience, and be largely patronized.

We have received the catalogue, for the ninth year of the Memphis Ladies' Institute, of which Mrs. M. P. Southworth and Mrs. Fannie P. McGehee are principals. This institute is one of the most popular in the city of Memphis, and is located on the east side of De Soto street, between Vance and Linden, in a very pleasant neighborhood. The building is large and thoroughly ventilated, and the school-rooms are light, agreeable, and furnished with all the modern improvements.

Passengers who came in on one of the Hernando street railroad cars after the termination of the base ball match last evening report that Mr. Garland P. Ware, Superintendent, fired up through the roof of the car at a mackerel who was ensconsed on top indulging in a free ride. There were several ladies in the car at the time, who became very much frightened. A number of the male passengers interfered and disarmed Ware, and the car, which had been stopped, proceeded to the city.

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; another lot ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen; another lot linen towels, $1 50 per dozen; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Official Vote of Tipton County.

A friend has sent us the official vote of Tipton, which is subjoined:

Governor—Senter, 1114; Stokes, 338.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Tipton, 998; McDowell, 380.
Senator—Slaughter, 986; Smith, 409.
Floater—Sherrod, 1071; Reeves, 380.
Senter led the next highest man on the ticket thirty-five votes.

PANOLA, MISSISSIPPI.

The New Bridge Across the Tallahatchie—Weather, the Crops and Crop Prospects—Complimentary—The Sardis Fair—A New York "Ledger" War Romance.

PANOLA, August 12, A. M.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The new iron bridge crossing Tallahatchie river, at this place, is nearly completed, or so nearly so as that the woodwork, or abutments, are about to be put under contract, and it is expected that the whole iron work will be completed by the 1st of November. It is to be a free bridge, and will no doubt be quite an advantage to Panola and Batesville.

During the past four or five days I have visited several portions of the county, and I find that while rain, as a general thing, has been very much needed and suffered for, yet in some localities plenty has fallen and the crops are doing finely. With an eye to this important item of interest, I shall note over as I go what I see, and will apprise you hereafter, when I shall be able to make a full report.

By the way, we owe you *one* down in "these diggins" for the kind and complimentary remarks contained in last Friday's AVALANCHE in relation to our Sardis Agricultural and Mechanical Society. We intend to make good all you said. We recognize no such word as "fail," but are crowding ahead with all the will and energy we can bring to bear, in order to present in October a creditable evidence of the life and energy of our country. The fair at Sardis will commence on Tuesday, the 19th of October, and continue four days. The hadsome improvements designed by Mr. Cook (whose drawings you saw) may not be entirely completed by the time the fair opens, but it is confidently expected that sufficient will be done to answer present purposes. The matter is in the hands of an energetic committee, and will be pushed through. The exhibition of farm and household products, as well as of machinery, will be far more extensive than we expected or even hoped for, and the number of visitors will exceed any calculation we have ever made. So much on this subject now. More hereafter.

I have been for some months reading weekly doses, in the New York *Ledger*, of a war romance, professedly the actual experience of one C. S. Bell, *alias* Pierson, of the United States and Confederate armies. The sketches are highly romantic, but, unfortunately, they circulate to some extent in a region of country where living witnesses know they are but little more than evidences of a very lively imagination. In some instances places and persons are correctly named, but not always. Such a man as Bell or Pierson *was* employed on scout duty by General Chalmers, and excited a good deal of suspicion and distrust, but he voluntarily told members of the General's staff that his name was Bell, and it is strongly suspected that he played his cards so as to be able to fall, at the close of the war, into the arms of the successful party. As literary productions the sketches are well written, but in some instances the coloring is *a little too deep* for probability, and the effect is in a great measure spoiled.

By the way, why does not some newspaper, either North or South, get up some Southside sketches? There is little doubt but that they would be read with interest, both North and South, and nobody objects to a little romancing in their composition in order to give them zest and variety.

But for the present *au revoir.*

RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE IRISH AT HOME.

Effects of Tyranny and Misrule in the Emerald Isle.

From a letter in the Troy *Times*, from the pen of its editor traveling in Ireland, we extract:

We proceed by railway one hundred and eighty-six miles to Dublin. On all sides we see evidences of an impoverished people. Rags and beggary at the stations. Now and then a lordly mansion is seen by the wayside, but the abodes of poverty are numerous. The land is not probably cultivated in many sections. The poor tenant, paying six dollars or more per acre annually, has no incentive to improve his place when he is liable to be taxed still more for his own improvements, and for political or other reasons to be turned with his family into the roadside a beggar any day. He is a tenant at will—this is the condition of leases generally in Ireland. So he is completely at the mercy of the landlord, who lives in high life a large portion of his time in London, and only spends at most but a brief season at his country seat upon his estate. Perhaps he has never seen the tenant at all; his business is transacted through an agent, and his only interest is to extort every pound he can from the toil and sweat of the poor laboring man. The Irish people are restive under the oppression, more so, perhaps, than any other European people; and their impetuous natures, smarting under a sense of injustice, break forth in threatening words and sometimes in acts of terrible retaliation. And so the landlord becomes the tenant's enemy, and the tenant is cast off in beggary. It is this awful curse of landlord domination and antagonism with unmerciful exactions and frequent ejectments that takes the heart out of the people, paralyzes manly ambition, plunges them into degrading vices, and fills the land with curses, lamentations, discontent, distressing destitution, and all manner of evil. We see indubitable proofs of the fact throughout this unhappy country. The neglected estates, the dirty hovels, the ragged and wretched people, making up the masses we see at most points in the interior.

We have all heard of the bogs of Ireland. They embrace a large area of territory along this route to Dublin. Vast quantities of peat are taken from the soil, and may be seen in large blocks corded up for drying. It must furnish a large share of the fuel of the country. The land is made available and more useful for crops after taking off the bog sod. We may say this of the face of Ireland as we see it; it is really the Emerald Isle. It presents a variety of beautiful landscapes. The mountain ranges through the whole extent from north to south are constantly in view. The country is more uneaven than I had supposed. But this, with the mountain peaks and slopes, renders it all the more picturesque. Half the land is arable, and one-fifth of it is said to be under cultivation. The cultivated portion is divided into small fields by a hedge or ditch fencing. Potatoes evidently constitute the leading crop. Occasionally we see wheat, oats and barley, but more land is devoted to potatoes than all other crops put together. In some sections it is all grazing. We see very little but pastures and meadows. Men, women and children are in the fields gathering hay. So far as we observed, the work is nearly all done by hand. There are cattle or sheep on a thousand hills. The products of the dairy and of sheep husbandry, the surplus of crops also, are for the most part shipped to England. Ireland receives in return, receipts for land leases, and the people have enough left after paying this debt to give them the common comforts of life.

"Blue Gown," the famous English race-horse, is offered for sale at $30,000.

The Hon. James M. Kavanaugh (Democrat) has been elected delegate to Congress from the Territory of Montana.

Count Gabriel Masta Ferrati, brother of the Pope, died recently at Semigalia, from the effects of a fall. He was ninety years old.

The noted Five Points buildings, in New York, are being demolished, as a consequence of the opening of Worth street, from Center to Chatham.

Charles C. Little, founder, and senior partner of the firm of Little, Brown & Co., the well known law publishers, died at Boston last Monday, in his seventy-first year.

TENNESSEE.

Premature Senatorial Speculations—Not Ready for Action—What the Late Election Meant.

[From the Nashville Banner, 12.]

SENATORIAL SPECULATIONS.

The politicians and newspaper writers of the North seem to be in a fever of excitement about the probable election of this or that individual from Tennessee to the United States Senate. All speculation upon this question is premature. There is no vacancy in the Senate at present to be filled by any one from this State, nor will there be for a long way off, unless Mr. Brownlow should conclude to visit the "happy hunting grounds" shortly. Mr. Fowler's term is the first to expire, and that will not happen until 1871—two years from now. We have heard no intimation that Mr. Fowler intends to resign, or that Mr. Brownlow intends to—die. Perhaps our anxious friends up North had as well posses their souls in patience. They are entirely too precipitate in making for us our Senatorial representation, and seem inclined to the opinion that we, who are most deeply interested, are to have no choice in the matter. When the time comes for us to elect a Senator—and we have much of more important business to transact first—there will be various questions to be considered as to whom it would suit us best to have to represent us in the Senate. We may have some claims upon the Government for the use of railroads during the war—several millions perhaps. We may need a little assistance in completing our Southern railroad to the Pacific; the improvement of the Tennessee; the building of custom-houses and other internal improvements requiring Congressional appropriation. Considering the probable political complexion of the United States Senate for the next six years, we may also choose to consider whose influence would be strongest in our behalf in the accomplishment of desired ends. The mere party consideration is nothing. The business considerations are immense. It is quite possible that when we are called upon to elect a United States Senator it will not be any individual the Northern wire-pullers have now selected or may hereafter prefer.

WHAT IS MEANT?

[From the Nashville Union and American, 12th.]

* * * Whoever, in regard to this political result, supposes it will be the cause of any new and wonderful combinations and revolutions, that shall blot the larger planets from the firmaments, or permanently obscure great fundamental principles, simply do not understand the situation. The sixty thousand majority in Middle and West Tennessee, not to speak of that in East Tennessee, if one will refer to the voting that the people of this State have done in the last nine years, explains itself; and not all the contrivances and plans of politicians can alter it. It does not foretoken proscription or intolerance toward any class of men, white or black; it does not propose the revival of extinct issues, either in State or national policy; it does not mean to remark old party distinctions; it does not indicate factious antagonism to the general policy of the Federal administration; it does not offer resistance to enlightened progress in every department of public affairs; but it does mean that the true principles of American republicanism shall be reasserted; and that the reckless license with the rights, liberties and property of the people, masking itself under high-sounding titles, which has run riot with affairs for several years, must stop. The political organization to be evolved will take whatever name the people may adopt, and it will be significant and appropriate.

A Word for the Drum Fish.

[Correspondence Hartford Times.]

Some time since you copied an article from the New York *Herald* relative to the destruction of hundreds of thousand dollars' worth of oysters, in New York Bay, by drum fish. I have waited for some able writer to come forward and defend this excellent fish from this unjust attack. The drum fish makes its appearance on our Southern shores about the first of March and remains until about the middle of April. They come in schools, and run up the rivers to spawn, and while so doing make a noise like a muffled drum, and can be heard at quite a distance. They are found all along our coast; and weigh from ten to one hundred pounds. They feed *not upon oysters*, but the soft-shell crab, prawn and shrimp. I have caught them and seen hundreds of them dressed, but never saw anything to indicate their justifiable love for bivalves, the roe is most delicious, and the residents on the coast "down South" salt and dry them, and send them "up country" to their friends as a very acceptable present. They have been caught in seines in great numbers, and retained in them for days, until disposed of. They are not a vicious fish, but the catching of them with a line is one of the most exciting exploits of the sportsman. The scale is very large and brilliant, and has to be scaled off with an ax or hatchet. Their flesh is coarse but tender, and compares favorably with any of our salt water fish. Elliott, in his book on sports of South Carolina, says: "Drum fish, weighing from fifty to eighty pounds, are now caught over the place where once stood the palatial mansion of Governor Pickens, on one of the sea islands, which was destroyed years ago by a tremendous gale, and entirely disappeared."

American Emigration to Spain.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

A singular project is on foot, about which agents are busy here and in Paris, for the colonization of a portion of Spain, now sparsely peopled, by emigrants from the Southern States of the Union. Some of the men who headed distinguished commands in the Confederate army are ready to lead back to Europe the descendants of those who two centuries ago planted the transatlantic "dominion." They find it impossible to reconcile themselves to the altered condition of things that has arisen since the civil war. They have been used to a land of traditions and of memories, associated with Old World institutions; and sooner than give these up they are willing to cast in their future lot with Catholic and aristocratic Spain. General Prim is said to favor the project, for he appreciates the military quality of the race, and naturally thinks the infusion of new blood would be of no little value to his country. There will be jealousy, of course, excited against the new comers on the part of the retrograde and bigoted section of the community, but the Liberals in the Cortes will not object to the proposed colony, because it would introduce a Protestant element into one province of the peninsula."

Twenty-five Waiter Girls After One Man.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

A well-dressed and very nice looking man stepped into one of our leading hotels on Tuesday, and inquired of one of the attaches for a certain girl that worked in the house, one of the most handsome, in form and features, of the whole lot. He was shown to the apartments occupied by the female help of the house, and took a seat in her room, as any other old friend would do. Being left alone for a short time, he disrobed and got into her bed. It was evident to all who had anything to do with him that he was a little intoxicated—*i. e.*, pretty full, but one of that class who never get drunk enough to top over. When the girls heard that a horrid man had possession of their rooms, they proceeded to the apartments and commenced an attack upon him with brooms, mop handles, slop pails, dust pans, feather dusters, brushes, and whatever came most convenient. Such another racket will not be heard in the same place for some months to come. The intruder, concluding that he had got into the wrong berth, went down stairs pell mell, partially *en dishabille*, making marvelous time to escape the bombardment from above. Everybody enjoyed the joke, and the ludicrous points of the affair afforded lively gossip for the guests during the whole evening.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, August 14, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather continues cloudy and sultry, with indications of rain. The river continues to decline at the rate of half an inch per hour; the bar opposite the city is showing itself very prominently. At Cairo and St. Louis the river is on the decline, with a fair stage between Cairo and St. Louis. The Ohio is falling, with four feet four inches in the canal and six feet on the bars in the lower Ohio. The Arkansas is falling, with three feet from Little Rock out and twenty-four inches above there. White river continues at low stage, with five feet in the channel from Duvall's Bluff and three feet above there.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Robert Burns, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" W. A. Caldwell, White river
" Marble City, Vicksburg.
" Lizzie Gill, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Lizzie Gill, St. Louis.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Pink Varble, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Natoma, Robert Burns, Linton, W. A. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The W. A. Caldwell came in from White river yesterday morning with one hundred and twenty-five passengers and some mescellaneous freight. She lays over until next week, to resume her regular day in the Arkansas river trade.

The Lizzie Gill passed up Thursday night for St. Louis.

The Marble City, for St. Louis last evening, had a fair passenger trip.

The Cheek cleared for Friar's Point with a good trip.

The Ozark, for Arkansas river, had an excellent trip.

The Pink Varble got off for New Orleans. She added here a few lots of freight.

Captain Jack Clark, who is at present connected with the noted coal dealers at New Orleans, Messrs. McClosky, Bigley & Co., has been in the city on a business trip, and returned home yesterday. Captain Jack is the river salesman for the firm. We commend him to all our steamboat friends.

The splendid steamer Natoma, in command of the pioneer of the White river trade, Captain John B. Davis, is the regular Saturday White river United States mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m., for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock railroad. The Natoma has, during the week, received a thorough overhaulding and made complete in all her appartments. She has also been repainted, and in her new dress presents a fine appearance. Messrs. James Thompson and Charley Sharp, two affable gentlemen, who are noted for their uniform kindness and prompt attention to business, have charge of the office.

The Alaska and Nick Longworth are due to-morrow from the Ohio, bound for New Orleans.

The Emma No. 3 is due to-day from New Orleans.

One of the packets building at Cincinnati for the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, was launched Wednesday evening.

The Mollie Able is due to-morrow from New Orleans.

H. H. McKnett, formerly an Arkansas river pilot, and Lieutenant Ashton, of the Cuban Liberal army, arrived in the city yesterday morning. Mr. McKnett went to Cuba last March with an expedition from New Orleans. He was briefly engaged yesterday in giving his friends a history of Cuba. Mr. McKnett will return to Cuba in a few weeks, with the intention of casting his fortunes with the Liberals.

The elegant passenger steamer Robert Burns leaves to-day, at five p.m., for Cairo and Cincinnati. Captain Stein commands, with Mr. Hunter, a clever gentleman, in charge of the office.

The local inspectors of steamboat hulls and boilers at this port have been removed to give room for two Radicals. Messrs Washington and Good are two worthy and experienced officers, and have been pronounced as such by the notorious Sam. Houston, though he, with such mean Radicals as Newkirk and little General Smith, worked to have them removed. Newkirk, the revenue man, wants in these places men who will play into his hand, though there is not much to make out of the offices. Captain Good, the Hull Inspector who has been removed, has had many years' experience in boat-building, and is one of the most competent men who ever filled the office. "Samuel" Houston, the Inspector for this District, with headquarters at Louisville, is in the city to engineer the new incumbents. We have not yet learned who the "fresh fish" are.

The Linton sails for St. Francis river to-day at five p.m.

Ed. B. Bun, Esq., and several other merchants of Augusta, came around on the Caldwell, *en route* to the East to purchase their fall stocks. Captain Ed. has met with a heavy loss by fire since his last visit here.

Mr. Tom Halliburton, who has been on a tour through Arkansas, soliciting for several prominent houses in the city, returned yesterday. His trip proved successful, he having secured a large amount of business for the firms he is representing. Mr. Halliburton also represents the AVALANCHE in his travels.

On railroad and river you come in cantact with drummers from every city in the Southwest except Memphis. Steamboatmen and live, practical men frequently ask the question why it is that Memphis merchants never send out drummers. One-half of the trade of Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago is secured by this mode, and we see no reason why our Memphis merchants should not send out drummers through Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. The trade in the bends should especially receive the attention of our friends on Front street.

John Sullivan, chief clerk of the Magenta, left last evening for St. Louis, to get ready for the fall season.

The City of Cairo, Captain John Malin, is the Saturday St. Louis packet, leaving to-day at five p.m.

The Thompson Dean will be down on Sunday for New Orleans.

New Orleans freights at St. Louis were offering quite freely on Wednesday and Thursday. There is also an immense amount of grain in New Madrid bends awaiting shipment.

H. A. Dean, well known in connection with the Northern Line Packet Company, died at St. Louis on Wednesday.

Captain Larry Harmstad has been appointed agent of the Anchor Line, and is now prepared to give through bills of lading or passage tickets to New York and all foreign ports. The line comprises some of the finest ships that sail into New York.

A company of New York capitalists have taken the contract to build the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, and complete the same within fifteen months from the 1st of August, 1869.

Newt. Hart, with the auburn hair, is sojourning at St. Paul, where he is having a good time, from all accounts.

What steamboats must do to compete with barges, is to depart regularly on the time announced or not at all. It has too long been a great error in nearly all the trades, that packets lay over to suit themselves, regardless of the feelings or loss to the merchant. The practice killed the Arkansas, White, and Red river trades; merchants placed no confidence in the advertised time of any of the packets going through to points on those streams, for the simple reason that they would lay over from day to day, always going at "four p.m., positively," and, as we know from experience, goods have been shipped on an Arkansas river packet on Monday, with the belief that they would be immediately forwarded, and yet two weeks after, those same shipments were safely stowed on board the vessel, and quietly reposing when they should have been already delivered at their destination.

The old Pittsburg style of "ringing departing bells" one week ahead of the real time of their departure is fast playing out, and we can only say we feel assured that if steamboats will only follow up the rule to leave, freight or no freight, on the advertised time, they will soon find out that railroads have not yet gained the supremacy, and that trips will improve fabulously; port expenses will be lessened, and the trade of the city will be greatly enlarged. Railroads have proved a success as regards reliability, and steamboats *must* compete with them in this wise, as in everything else.

Two monitors from Mound City are on their way to New Orleans, propelled by their own power. Two more have left Mound City in tow of the Ike Hamilton, for New Orleans.

The Louisville has been chartered at St. Louis for the Allen-Gallagher fight excursion on the 17th.

The Mary Houston left New Orleans last evening for Louisville.

The Luminary, Captain Conway, is the regular Saturday packet for Vicksburg and the bends, leaving at five p.m.

The Arkansas river is getting down to its summer stage, there being but twenty-three inches in the channel above Little Rock.

The officers of the Caldwell give a glowing account of the growing crops. Cotton is doing fine and a good yield is anticipated.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday, in referring to steamboating, speaks thusly:

Colonel Jake Frelich has again returned to his rural home, and writes historically of the sights in Louisville. Jake has hung his banner on the outer walls, and belches forth thunderbolts into the Radical ranks of Arkansas.

The White county *Record* of the 7th says: "The people will greet Captain Davis with pleasure, as he has been a veritable Samaritan to many of them. We see the same old corps of officers are again on board. Messrs. J. N. Thompson and Charley Sharpe are in the office. Our crops being large this year, there is no doubt about three boats being able to make a comfortable living in the trade."

Steamboats.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
ROBERT BURNS .... Stein, master
This fine passenger packet leaves THIS DAY, August 14, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug14 22½ Madison street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company
Regular United States Mail Line,
For Helena, Friar's Point, Sunflower, Laconia, Carson's, Concordia, Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Augusta, and Jacksonport.
NATOMA .... Davis, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves SATURDAY, August 14, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug13 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and St. Francis River Saturday Packet.
For Helena, Madison, Mariana and Wittsburg.
LINTON .... Ware, master
This fine passenger packet leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on board. aug

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Summer Arrangement.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. THOS. H. ALLEN ....Pritchard, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. OZARK .... Blasdel, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON .... John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE .... Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.
The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President,
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company

White River Line.

THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA .... J. B. Davis, master
Making close connections at DeVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer JULIA, Monday, August 9, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 10, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 12, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MARBLE CITY, Friday, August 13, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 14, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug1

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk,
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug5 22½ Madison street.

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ONE of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, August 7, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, August 9, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, August 14, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 16, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat to
aug1 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy7

FOR SALE.

For Sale, Cheap.

250 Wedge Tents, new, suitable for railroad or levee contractors.
Apply to HUGH NOTT.
jy11 Promenade street.

REWARD.

$200 Reward.

FOR the delivery of William Seaver, (who murdered Michael Dougherty at Elmwood Cemetery, on Sunday, July 25, 1869,) into the hands of the Sheriff of Shelby county.
ELMWOOD CEMETERY CO. $100
SAM'L W. PHILLIPS 50
aug6 RICHARD DOUGHERTY 50

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. McCARTY,

Dealer in Coal and Wood,

Office, 247 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.
HAS for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug10

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company

Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.
The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested $200,000
The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS.

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	$225,000	$245,182 00	$267,312 [illegible]
" 6 " 5-20s reg'd	78,000	81,237 37	84,[illegible]
N. Y State 6 per cent. bonds, July, 1873	20,000	20,000 00	20,800 00
Brooklyn City 7 pr. ct	50,000	50,125 00	50,075 [illegible]
Albany " 6 "	20,000	18,200 00	18,800 [illegible]
Total stocks and bonds	$393,000	$414,782 37	$441,947 [illegible]

Cash on hand .... 3,105 [illegible]
" in bank 81,478 75
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc. 3,271 02
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple .... 390,700 [illegible]
Interest due and accrued on same 2,276 21
Deferred premiums, including those due and in collection .... 130,089 [illegible]
Value of lease and personal property .... 10,000 [illegible]

Total assets of the Company $1,062,901 51

LIABILITIES:

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment $17,330 31
Claims on Policies resisted none
Due for taxes, rent, etc .... 1,500 00 — 18,830 31

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

From Premiums $448,802 64
" Interest 50,224 92
" Other sources .... 98 62 — 499,126 [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.

For pament of claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures .... 131,264 [illegible]

Numbeer of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868 .... [illegible]
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions .... $10,223 [illegible]

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of Insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President, and Robert A. Grannis, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
[Signed] CHARLES H. RAYMOND.
ROBT. A. GRANNISS.
Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.
[Signed] CHARLES NETTLETON,
Seal. Commissioner for Miss. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager

For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch, No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to
jy29 GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager.

WATERING PLACES.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated Nine Miles North of Huntsville, Alabama.

HAVING taken charge of this Watering Place, I will run it for the balance of the season. There is a bar-room, tenpin alley bagatelle table and other amusements. I am fitting up a ball-room. The table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords
J. H. KING, Proprietor.

As to the curative properties of the water read the following certificates:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 5, 1868.
G. W. LEWIS, Johnson's Wells:
DEAR SIR—I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells, and I suffered much from the common terrible disease—Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed, my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite, and I am satisfied by experience that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and disorders of the bowels. It is also more palatable and much cooler than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in the country, and that time will prove it.
Respectfully, C. G. CLAY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1869.
MESSRS. LEWIS & KING:
SIRS—I feel pleasure in giving a certificate. My complaint might have been termed chronic jaundice, which was fast resolving into dropsy. When I came to you my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long sealed a distemper was forlorn. I hope you will succeed. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have chronic diarrhea, dyspepsia, or kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells.
Respectfully, SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.

MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 3, 1869.
I was afflicted with scrofula in 1856, and attended the Wells at Johnson's, and was greatly benefited. I have no symptoms of the disease now.
Respectfully, J. B. FISK.
aug12

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be wound up by James D. Ruffin, who is alone authorized to collect debts due Ruffin, Finney & Co.
J. D. RUFFIN.
T. C. FINNEY.
Memphis, Tenn., August 2, 1869.

New Firm.

JAMES D RUFFIN will continue the Commission and Cotton Factorage business at the old stand of Ruffin, Finney & Co., No. 15 Union street, up-stairs, Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, under the firm name and style of J. D. Ruffin & Co., where all persons indebted to the late firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. J. D. RUFFIN & CO.
Memphis, August 2, 1869. aug3

Dissolution.

THE firm of Bayliss, Everett & Co. is dissolved. The business will be closed up at their office, 276 Front street.
Messrs. E. M. Everitt & Co. will continue the Importing and Commission business, at No. 13 Union street.
B. BAYLISS.
Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869. jy18

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.
T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHUE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy13

HARDWARE, ETC.

Edward M. Everitt & Co.,

13 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE,

AGENTS FOR

The American Needle Cotton Gin and Condenser.
The Diamond Hulling and Grinding Mills.
The (one dollar) Hand Corn Sheller.
D. F. Tiemann & Co.'s Paints and Colors.
S. P. Smith & Sons' English and Domestic Varnishes.
Cooper's celebrated Glues, Gelatine and Machinery Oils.
English breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.
Thomas Tapling & Co.'s English Carpets, Muslins, etc.
Imported Wines, Brandies and Liquors of all kinds.
Messrs. Keep Bros.' Birmingham and Sheffield Wares.
Frederick Braby & Co.'s Galvanized Iron Roofing.
Walton & Co.'s Marble Mantles, Monuments, etc.
Samples and price lists of the above can be had at our office. aug11

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.

RAY & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—No. 33 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.
aug1

HENRY B. FOLK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Brownsville, Tenn.

PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.
Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug5

WANTED.

A PARTNER WANTED

TO join me in a general Commission business in this city. I have good acquaintance on Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and A. 1 connection in New Orleans, New York, and Liverpool. Address, T. H. W., Smithland, Ky.
jy18

Wheat Wanted.

WE will pay St. Louis prices for Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Main street, or 161 Front street.
jy21 AVERY & ECOKES.

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	1:45 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Through Express	10:20 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Junction accommodation	8:10 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Somerville	7:30 a.m.	5:10 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 238 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:40 p.m.	4 a.m.
Night Express	2:30 a.m.	2 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	1:45 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express (daily)	4:20 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City .... 6:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield .... 9:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield .... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City .... 7:30 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at .... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at .... 2:30 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at .... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at .... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at .... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans, and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at .... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at .... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at .... 2.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at .... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 6.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at .... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at .... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at .... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at .... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at .... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at .... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at .... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at .... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at .... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications; Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 .... 10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30 .... 15 "
" " $30 " " $40 .... 20 "
" " $40 " " $50 .... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—6 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 6 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per [illegible]

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents, prepayment optional; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters 15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each 8
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each 8

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 13, 1869.

The general trade of the city was on a moderate scale only, though little complaint was made in any department. Included in the receipts were 110 bbls ale, etc., 450 pieces bagging, 186 sks bran, 21 pkgs butter, 25 cases boots and shoes, 74 pkgs bacon, 20 boxes crackers, 505 sks corn, 100 boxes cheese, 42 coops chickens, 36 cases dry goods, 39 bales cotton, 106 pkgs drugs, 1205 bbls flour, 14 pkgs glassware, 91 bales hay, 8 cases hats, 1050 pkgs hardware, 113 bales iron ties, 110 kegs lard, 44 sks oats, 100 bbls pork, 249 bundles paper, 79 pkgs tobacco, 34 sks wheat and 113 pkgs assorted merchandise. The condition of money matters varied little from that previously described, but the market was closer if anything. Exchange rules steady, bankers checking on all points alike at ¼ premium, with the exception that some claimed ¼ higher on New York drafts. Shipments of currency were made yesterday and to-day to Louisville and Cincinnati.

The coin market was more settled and dealers were ready to take hold of gold at 133½, but there was little offered and no transactions of importance transpired. In New York gold ranged from 134¼@134¾ during the morning and closed at 134½@134¾.

The scrip market was very quiet and we learned only of a city balance of $2000 taken by a dealer at 75, which was consided a fair price for large amounts, as at present there is scarcely any demand. County was firm in tone, without animation, and the same was true of police. We quote:

	BUY G.	SELL'G.
City Warrants	78	[illegible]
City Balances and coupons	75@77	[illegible]
County Warrants	66@67	[illegible]
Police Warrants	87@88	[illegible]

Stocks and securities were very quiet. We learned of no transactions. Memphis sixes, new, are nominally 50. In New York Government securities were steady, with a limited business, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	122	@122½
5-20s of '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '65	121	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '67	121	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tennessee securities were dull, old quoted 61½@62¼ and new 53@54. Railway and express shares were unsettled and irregular, closing as follows:

Canton	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Express	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]
Merchants' Union Express	16¾
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Hudson	158½
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	131
Michigan Southern	105¾
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¾
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Rock Island	117
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾

Several bales of the new cotton crop have been received at New Orleans, Macon, etc., and the prospects generally are good. It is expected our first new bale will be in before the close of the month. Reports of the crop in this section are conflicting, but on the whole there is little cause for alarm or apprehension.

The Liverpool cotton statement, as telegraphed to-day, compares with last week's statement as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Stock	250,000	277,000
American	125,000	150,000
Afloat	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week's sales	[illegible]	87,000
To exporters	16,000	16,000
To speculators	12,000	15,000

The New York money market is reported more stringent to-day, with 7 per cent the rate on call loans.

The New York *Herald*, of Tuesday, says of the decline in gold and the advance in breadstuffs:

The sudden drop was the result of a "bear" attack based upon private dispatches from England, reporting bad weather and injury to the growing crops there, and in several parts of Europe, and giving higher quotations in the English grain market than those furnished by the press telegrams. This caused quite an excitement on the Produce Exchange, where, in the expectation of a large demand for American grain, buyers appeared in force, and bought up at sharply advanced prices all the stuff offering within shippers' limits. Sales of 250,000 bushels of wheat and 26,000 barrels of flour at an advance of 8 to 10 cents a bushel on the wheat, and 25 cents per barrel on the flour, are reported. This movement of produce to Europe, creating a large volume of exchange, will operate to stop shipments of specie; hence its influence upon the gold market.

Cotton Market.

Since yesterday there has been a better inquiry in view of the favorable attitude of the Liverpool market, and a larger business has been transacted, though buyers have a very limited field of operations. Sales included 18 bales good style low middling at 31c; 8 and 6 low middling at 30c; 9 bales barely good ordinary at 28c; 3 middling at 31c; 4 do. at 32c; 7 ordinary at 26c; 4 good ordinary at 29c. The New York and Liverpool markets were fairly active, without change of quotations.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 13, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		[illegible]
Received to-day	39	[illegible]
Received previously	247,365	247,404
Exported to-day		247,451
Exported previously	247,281	247,281
Stock at noon this day		170

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 12 bales; river, 22.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 13—10:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens steady, with fair demand. Sales at all ports, 768 bales; receipts at all ports, 257 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens active at 13d for middling uplands and 13⅛d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 12,000 bales. Sales for the week, 73,000 bales, of which 16,000 were for export and 12,000 were for speculation; on hand, 250,000 bales, of which 125,000 bales are American.

1 p.m.—Cotton market unchanged in tone and prices.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

ALE, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Madison & Walker's ale per bbl, $22, do. per ½ bbl $11; do per doz bottles, quarts, $3 75; pints, $2 25; Madison lager per ½ bbl, $11. Blends' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; livery or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25. English and Scotch ale and porter, pints per doz., $3 25@3 50; quarts, $5.

APPLES—The receipts are very light but there is no shipping or local demand, and prices are nominal.

BRAN—Since the sale of 186 sks at $15 75 per ton on levee yesterday nothing of importance has transpired and the market may be reported as presenting no change. Millers ask $17@20 per ton.

BACON—The demand is light but the stock corresponds, and prices rule steady, though choice hams are hard to move. Clearsides are 20@20½c and shoulders, which are relatively scarce, are 16½@16¾c by the cask, in store. Choice canvased hams, 24@25c; country cured, 22c; plain canvased, 22½@23c; common uncanvased, 17@19c; breakfast bacon, 21c.

BUTTER—Inactive and unchanged, good to strictly choice Western ranging from 25@30c, by the pkge, and common nominal.

BAGGING, TIES, ETC—Holders generally ask ½c higher on bagging but are slow to realize. We quote heavy flax and hemp 24@26c and light 18@20c. No call for rope. Iron ties, $140 per ton. Baling twine, 19@20c.

BEANS—No demand and very few in market. White navy nominally $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—In demand at $100@300 per ton, as in quality.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand from the country is improving and prices rule stronger. Brick, $8 per M; plaster, $4 50@5 per bbl; hair, $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; fire brick, $5@6 per hundred; cement, Hydraulic, $2 75@3 and Rosedale, $4@4 25 per bbl; lime, Cape, $1 90@2; Alabama, $2@2 10; Ohio river, $1 25@1 50 and Utica, $1 75 per bbl.

BURLAPS—Dealers buy at 13½c for good second hand and sell at 15@16c.

BEESWAX—Steady, dealers paying 35@36c per lb.

COFFEE—Steadier but unchanged, inferior to choice Rio ranging from 19@26c, and Java 35@38c.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CORN—The market was weaker and 85c was the best price that consignees could realize on prime white shelled, while 90c was generally asked, at which there were liberal offerings on levee and in store.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet and steady with green $4 35@4 50 and kiln dried, $4 60@4 75 per bbl at mills and in store. Merchants importing from the North are compelled to ask higher prices.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 14c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; caraway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, 28.

CORNED BEEF—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and $8 per quarter.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 55@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., $4 35@4 50; pears, $3 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, $5 75@6; brandy cherries, imported, —; sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

COTTON YARNS—Quiet and firm. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c.; No. 600, 19@20c.; No. 500, 21@22c.; No. 400, 23@24c.

DRIED FRUIT—No apples or peaches offered and no demand. Raisins per box, $3 50@3 75; currants per lb, 15c.

EGGS—The receipts were light and choice fresh met with ready sale at 20c per dozen.

FLOUR—A better general demand was experienced but the trade was confined to one or two houses. Sales included 80 bbls at $4 75 for common and $7 50@9 for good to choice family; 50 bbls choice family at $9; 50 bbls Richland super at $5 25 and 40 bbls Best XXX at $6 50.

FISH—No. 1 white fish, per half bbl, $10@11; shad, per half bbl, $8@8 50. Roe herring cut, per hf bbl, $7 50@8; do. gross, per bbl, $10. Mackerel nominal. No. 3, large, offered at $1 85 per kit for old. No new in market.

GUNNIES—Good second hand are in demand at 13½@15c and 200 now sold at 22c. Dealers sell second hand at 16@17c. Refused sell at 10c.

HIDES—The demand continues steady at former prices. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7½@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—The market continues to decline and a consignment of good timothy was sold on levee to-day at $20 per ton, though some new is held as high as $24.

LARD—The market rules steady, with city rendered in store jobbing at 20@20½c for tierce, 21½@22c for keg and 22½@23c for caddies.

LIVE STOCK—No sale for horses and mules. Sales of Texas beef cattle at $30@60 per head. No Western cattle on hand; nominally 3@5c gross. Sheep and lambs are scarce and range from $2@5 per head. Hogs dull at 7½@8c gross, though few in market.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ℔ lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@36c; French calf skins ℔ dozen, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Dull at $4 50@4 60 rates.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—The receipts were light and the market presented no change, except that buyers were less active. Sales were 256 sks at 50@52½c on levee and 55c in store.

ONIONS—Inactive. Small sales from store at $2 50@3 per bbl.

POTATOES—There is no shipping demand and the local trade is of retail character only. Choice can be bought in store at $1 75@2 per bbl, shipping order, and from wagons at 50@60c per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens a drug at $2@4 50 per dozen, according to age, size and condition.

PORK—Offerings to the trade were light at $35, for heavy mess but there was no disposition to take hold, though $35 50 was uniformly the price in filling orders. Other descriptions nominal; rumps, $28@29 and jowls, $22@23 per bbl.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6@8c; English, 7@9c, in various packages.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ℔ case, $15 90@16.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz, 1 $20; alspice per lb, 33@35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

SUGAR—Inactive. Open kettle Louisiana, 13@16c; clarified, 15½@17½c; hard refined, 17½@18c; soft refined, 15@17c; Demarara, 15½@16½c; Porto Rico, 13½@15½c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb. bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 25@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TOBACCO—Sales of 12 boxes medium leaf at 35c per lb.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box, $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 48@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—Home factories sell at 20@30c per gallon for common to choice, without charge for bbls.

WHEAT—In demand at mills at 90c@$1 40 per bushel for inferior to choice white. Good to choice red brings $1 20@1 30.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged with $1 as the ruling price for high-wines.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. J. RAWLINGS. JNO. L. WEBB.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy8

T. B. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON,
J. W. DILLARD, L. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 208 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of plantation supplies.

Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them. All instructions strictly adhered to. aug8

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
MRS. R. P. DICKINSON.

Dickinson, Williams & Co
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
Cotton Factors,
General Commission and Produce
MERCHANTS,
No. 210 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us we GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

Liberal advancements made on consignments. aug8

W. W. GUY. J. R. M'CLELLAN.
T. C. PARK. R. W. M'CLELLAN.

Guy, M'Clellan & Co,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Street,
Between Washington and Adams,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
aug8

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,
Grocers, Cotton Factors,
Produce and Commission Merchants
No. 4 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

COMMISSION for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. jy20

INSURANCE.

PLANTERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE—Corner Madison and Second.

J. G. LONSDALE, President,
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't.
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Sec'y.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

Directors:

D. H. TOWNSEND,	J. J. BUSBY,
J. G. LONSDALE,	E. MEYER,
G. P. LAMBERT,	S. P. MCNUTT,
D. T. PORTER,	J. F. FRANK,
C. W. GOYER,	B. F. HARBERT,
A. VACCARO,	J. C. NEELEY,
M. J. WICKS,	E. J. TAYLOR,
	N. R. SLEDGE.

This Company is prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business. aug8

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BEN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as
Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,
Dray Tickets.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as
Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc
And every description of
Railroad and Steamboat Printing
SAMPLE BOXES made to order.
No. 9 Jefferson Street.

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE.
WM. SMITH, Proprietor.

HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons going to Hot Springs can go cheaper by my line than by any other. Fare to Hot Springs, $[illegible]. Parties having through tickets from Huntersville to Little Rock can have carriages, instead of omnibusses, by not changing tickets on railroad.

Little Rock, June 18, 1869. jy7

BUILDING.

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, height of stairs and length of rail. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 9 Jefferson street. JOHN REIT,
nov26 Carpenter and Builder

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 35 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either hill or level residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time, or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a good opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. H. Parrish and others will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.

July 4, 1869. [jy8d&w] D. R. PALMER.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors, and over one hundred Pupils from nineteen different States. Superior advantages, health, climate and location. Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy. School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than for other institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere. Term begins Second Tuesday September next. Address the Principal,

ROBERT H. ARCHER,
Ellicott's Mills, Md. jy1

State Female College,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on
Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D.D., President. aug8

Kentucky Military Institute,
(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.
Assisted by an Able Faculty.

The 26th Academical year of this Institute will begin
On Monday, September 6, 1869,

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. jal2

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,
271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Wade, 29 Main street, Mr. Bensin's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.
E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

Stamps Academy
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 404 Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Elliott, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS,
aug11 Principal.

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 360 Third street. For circulars call at 169 Madison street.
aug8 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

MEDICAL COLLEGE
Of Memphis.
Session 1869-70.

THE regular Lectures of this Institution will begin
Friday, October 15, 1869,
AND END IN MARCH, 1870.

Faculty:

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
BENJ. W. AVENT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
ALFRED H. VOORHIES, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and of Opthalmology.
RICHARD B. MAURY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
J. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
ALEXANDER RIVES, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
GUSTAVUS B. THORNTON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For any further information in reference to the school, application may be made to
ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Dean.
Memphis, July 16, 1869. jy18

Science Hill Female Academy,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Ninetieth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For catalogues, or special information, address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.
aug10d&w

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE
MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, - - Visitor,
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, - - Rector,
MRS. M. N. MARTIN, - - - Principal,

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy17

The University of Mississippi

OPENS on the 13th of September next, with the same Faculty as heretofore. It has been in operation long enough for the public to have tested its merits.

Its extensive and costly apparatus for the illustration of the sciences; its magnificent cabinet of shells and minerals and those of the State survey; a library of choice books; commodious rooms (rent free), and now undergoing thorough repair; its healthful location and accessibility; its religious privileges—regular service in five churches in town and its ministries being represented in the Faculty; the high tone and moral character of the surrounding population, and its unparalleled cheapness should commend it to the patronage of those who have sons to educate, especially Memphis and the surrounding country. North Mississippi has long enjoyed a heavy business intercourse with Memphis. We open our halls of learning to her sons!

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

Tuition in Literary Department, for annual session $50 00
" in Law Department 50 00

For fuel, $15; deposit for damages, $5.

Board—private messing is abolished. The Trustees design employing a steward to purchase and prepare provisions, at actual cost, the students furnishing the means. Board, in private families, washing and lights at moderate rates.

No new student will hereafter be admitted free of tuition.

The Preparatory Department continued.

Text-books furnished at a small advance on cost. J. M. HOWRY,
Secretary of the Board.
Oxford, July 24, 1869. jy24

Brinkley Female College,
South Terminus of DeSoto Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.,
Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian $30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental 30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels 125 00

No incidentals or deductions.
No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash. REV. J. D. MEREDITH,
jy25 President.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REV. R. P. LARRABEE, A. M., Principal.
(An Assistant to be employed.)
LAMBERT MAY, Professor Modern Languages.
Miss DONNA HILL, Principal Primary School.

THIS popular school opens its next session September 1st, and will afford
SUPERIOR FACILITIES

For boys to acquire a thorough Classical and Commercial education. Circulars, giving particulars, may be had at the book-stores.

R. J. MORGAN,
F. F. SMITHWICK,
R. W. BLEW,
jy25 Board of Visitors.

ST LOUIS UNIVERSITY.
The Fortieth Annual Session
OF STUDIES IN THE
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.
Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.
Colonel M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, or Circulars, apply to
REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., Pres't,
aug8 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

The Fall Session of
LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,
Lagrange, Tennessee,

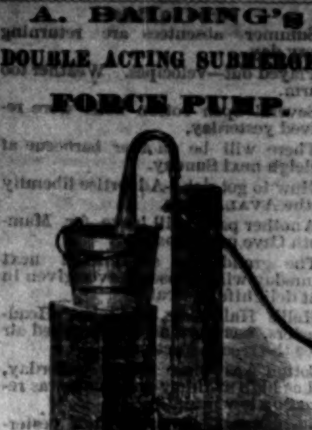
WILL commence on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

Rev. JO. W. H. GRAY, D. D., President, aided by a full corps of competent teachers.
aug8

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL session will open WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 169 Madison street.
aug8 Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal.

A. BALDING'S
DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED
FORCE PUMP.



Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and proves all its qualities on examination.

Would refer, as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use. With 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of nozzle:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 144 Adams street; T. B. Turley, Court street; B. J. Semmes, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. R. Radford, Union avenue; E. A. Beecher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Roesa & James, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; W. H. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, DeSoto Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; Joe Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. and Tenn. Railroad Depot; N. H. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. S. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; H. C. Steever, Second and Madison; J. C. Lanier, 216 Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 15 feet long, $1 50 per foot, - - - $24 00
Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot, - - - 27 00
Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot, - - - 30 00
and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO.,
jy8 No. 40 Jefferson str. Memphis, Tenn

THREAD.

BEST
SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the
Board of Levee Commissioners,
For the Counties of
BOLIVAR WASHINGTON and ISSAQUENA

GREENVILLE, MISS., June 31, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Levee District, composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done, is:

In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand) .... 45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county, (one hundred and thirty-five thousand) .... 135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand) .... 80,000 " "

Total approximation .... 260,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen, and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Hea, Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard payable in currency, and the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in bonds of the Board for which they will contract any part or all of the work.

Bids will be received until July 19, 1869, endorsed "Proposals for constructing Levees in District of Bolivar Washington and Issaquena," and must be adressed to

J. E. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners,
je8 Greenville, Miss.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Visitors, of Memphis City Schools, in Odd Fellows' Hall, until 9 o'clock of August 9th:

1. For the inside plastering of the Peabody School House.

2. For the grading of the lot on Linden street owned by the Board.

3. For tearing down the brick buildings on the lot on Linden street, and, with the materials, building a Janitor's House thereon. Particulars of the work can be ascertained by application to Captain Lenow, Chairman of the Committee on School Buildings and Grounds.

Proposals to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on School Buildings, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Work." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids for each class of work should be made separate, each bid to be accompanied by the name of a responsible surety, and to be made on the basis of cash payments.

THOMAS R. SMITH,
August 4, 1869. President of the Board.

Mississippi River
RAILROAD
TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m., on the
26th day of July, 1869,

For the Clearing, Graduation, Masonry, Bridging and Crossties necessary to complete the above road from Memphis to Covington, about thirty-six miles, ready for the iron rails. A large portion of the work is heavy and well worthy the attention of contractors.

Proposals may be made for cash, or for county bonds, or for part cash, county bonds and stock.

Plans, profiles and specifications are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, by application to Thos. H. Millington, Chief Engineer, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

Proposals will be received for the whole work, or in divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory.

[Signed] A. S. MITCHELL,
je23 President Mississippi River Railroad.

To Bricklayers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, August 17, for constructing a public cistern at the intersection of Market and Third streets. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

aug8 J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2¾ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property. E. M. ESTES,
jy28 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

Steam Saw Mill
FOR SALE.

WE have for sale a Steam Saw Mill, newly set up, in two miles of Randolph, Tenn., all complete and doing a fine business; teams and wagons all to be had. Sale to close up a trust deed and pay purchase money. Title good. We will sell privately until July 15th, 1869, at which time, if not sold before, it will be sold at public outcry. Terms may be arranged easy. They will be made known on day of sale on place. DAVID S. PARKER, Trustee,
J. S. BILLS & GRIMES.

Distillery for Sale
In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS of one hundred gallon capacity, set up ready for use, and a Steam Engine of thirty horse power attached. They can be bought very cheap, together or separately, as desired. Buildings and ground where they are now can be leased, or they can be removed.

For particulars inquire of
ELLIOTT & MILLER,
No. 1 Promenade street,
aug1 Opposite Steamboat Landing.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT RENOVATOR BLOOD PURIFIER
ROSADALIS ALMANAC
Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Life of the flesh is in the blood."

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful Alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,

R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 5.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully,
I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 198, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
C. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.
apr28

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office No. 227 Second Street, up-stairs.
aug10

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report of L. I. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent.
P. O. Box 1859. 182 Pearl street, New York.

COSMETIC.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress hair. jy31

GINS.

PRATT'S
SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked out, can gather it with the hulls and bolls and with this gin save a fourth of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning 30 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Gullett Steel Comb Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample and is superior to every other gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect."

A. N. GUNNESON.

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Peeler seed cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 268 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful ginwright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.

G. W. TRUEHEART,
jy16d&w Agent for Daniel Pratt.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Agents for the sale of
Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL, BROS & CO.,
Nos. 310 and 312, corner
aug1 Front and Monroe streets.

WATERING PLACES.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,
LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys.

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families FOR THE SEASON. The rates for board: $15 per week; $50 per month. For further information or circulars, address

ELLIS & CO., Proprietors,
Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 12, 1869. my13

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Advocate!
CHANGE OF TERMS.

ENCOURAGED by the improved condition of the country, and impelled by an earnest desire to introduce the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into all our families, we have resolved to reduce the price of our paper.

Hereafter the price will be $2 50 a year in advance—$2 00 to preachers traveling and local.

Preachers who send us as many as Ten Subscribers will get the paper free of charge.

Remittances of five dollars and less may be made by mail at our risk. Larger amounts, if letters are registered, may also be mailed at our risk. But it is better to send postal orders, checks or drafts by express.

CLUBS.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will be furnished at $2 00 a year to each subscriber in a club of ten, received with the money in full ($20 00) at one time, without risk to the office.

Now let every preacher, traveling and local, and every brother and every sister, who feels an interest in our periodical literature, go to work without delay, and send a long list of subscribers. Let us hear from every congregation and every neighborhood. Send letters with every possible. Address

W. P. JOHNSON,
nov29 22 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH HERR and JULIUS HERR, individually and as partners of J. Herr & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PLEASANT M. MILLER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT K. CRAFT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH S. SHAW, individually and as one of the firm of J. S. Shaw & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RYLAND S. RASH, individually and as partner of firm of M. Mellan, Rash & Co. of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. T. BOURNE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HOLLIS T. NEWMAN, individually and as one of the firm H. F. Newman & Co., and Newman & Rose, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE

District of West Tennessee In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. W. BLACKWELL, individually and as one of the firm of L. F. Blackwell and Jeffries Blackwell & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. W. GALLAER, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of R. A. WOLF, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869. }

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 10th instant.

jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

Notice.

THE delinquent tax list for the 31st corporate year will be published on Friday next, when the penalty of twenty-five per cent. will accrue. Persons wishing to avoid the heavy penalty will consult their interests by coming up and settling their past due tax.

JOHN H. BOWEN,
jy27 City Tax Collector.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the

15TH OF JULY,

At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 276 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. CUMMINS,
jy2 Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice to Lumber and Saw Mill Men!

THE best SAW MILL on St. Francis river, Arkansas, with plenty of timber, and a ready cash market for lumber, wants a partner with a small capital; a good sawyer preferred. For particulars call upon Clarke, Ely & Co., 302 Front street, Memphis. aug11

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary,
Memphis, June 24, 1869. je25

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869. }

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

jy24 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Ocoee Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 17, 1869, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned, at the Ocoee Bank Building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 5th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

S. M. MASSENGILL,
JOSEPH A. MABRY,
oct11w Trustees.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
— IN THE —
Memphis & Charleston Railroad
COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place, at Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their Stock Certificate to the Conductor.

By order of the President.

GEO. ROBERTSON,
aug8d&w Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKRUPT SALES.

Bankrupt Sale.

In the matter of J. S. SHAW. } In Bankruptcy, At Memphis, Tenn.

BY virtue of a general order entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, on the 26th day of December, 1868, I will sell, on

Monday, 23d of August,

To the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 11 Union street, Memphis, Tennessee, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., and continuing every day until close of sale, the entire stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Bar and Sheet Iron, Steel, Agricultural Implements, and a general assortment of Hardware.

Goods to be delivered immediately, and the cash in cash required on side of the [illegible].

OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.
August 9, 1869. aug10